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CEPHALIC PILLS
CURE
SICK HEADACHE
CURE
NERVOUS HEADACHE
CURE
ALL KINDS OF
HEADACHE

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BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.
Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.
A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the
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The Following Endorsements of
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Will convince all who suffer from
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As these Testimonials were unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.

[illegible testimonials]

[From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.]
Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz: Cure of Headache in all its forms.

[From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.]
They have been tested in more than a thousand cases, with entire success.

[From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.]
If you are, or have been troubled with the headache, send for a box, (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

[From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.]
The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effective remedy for the headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

[From the Western R. R. Gazette, Chicago, Ill.]
We heartily endorse Mr. Spalding, and his unrivalled Cephalic Pills.

[From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va.]
We are sure that persons suffering with the headache, who try them, will stick to them.

[From the Southern Path Finder, New Orleans, La.]
Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

[From the St. Louis Democrat.]
The immense demand for the article (Cephalic Pills) is rapidly increasing.

[From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.]
Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not KNOW to possess real merit.

[From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.]
The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

[From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.]
Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

[From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.]
Said to be very efficacious for the headache.

[From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.]
Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.

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As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

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Meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A Brush accompanies each Bottle.

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

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No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public, imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name, SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, is on the outside wrapper; all others are swindling counterfeits.

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Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XIV. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1861. NUMBER 330.

Chicago Tribune

FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1861.

MISSOURI INVADED.

Gen. Pillow has actually moved into Southeast Missouri with a heavy column of rebel troops, and has issued a proclamation announcing his intention to drive out the Federal forces and reinstate Claib. Jackson at Jefferson City. A division of the rebel army, (probably Missourians), under the notorious Jeff. Thompson, are within twenty miles of Bird's Point. Whatever the ultimate intention of this expedition may be, they must attack and overpower our men at Bird's Point, and leave sufficient force to fend off a counter attack from Cairo, before proceeding northward to Jefferson City or St. Louis—otherwise they will be exposed to an assault in their rear and a breaking of their line of communication. It is hardly probable that a battle in that quarter can be deferred many days.

Gen. Fremont sent a fleet of eight steamers southward yesterday, carrying the Illinois 19th (Col. Turchin), the Illinois 17th (Col. Ross), the Iowa 2d (Lieut. Col. Tuttle), and a regiment of the U. S. Reserve Corps of St. Louis (Col. Kollman)—supposed destination Bird's Point. The Illinois 30th (Col. Marsh) is now at Cape Girardeau and the 18th (Col. Lawler) and 22d (Col. Dougherty) at Bird's Point. Gen. Fremont, who commands the army in person, thus has seven regiments on the ground or very near, without reckoning the force still under Gen. Prentiss at Cairo, which must be pretty large, notwithstanding the departure of many of the three months' men from the brigade. There are eight more regiments of Illinois troops in Missouri on the various lines of railroad, which could be summoned to the field in a short time if needed.

Can there be any greater incentive to the filling up of our new regiments than the presence of Pillow's army on our very border? Illinois, single handed and alone, can put Pillow and all his men into one of his own ditches. We have a captain fit to lead the brave men under his command—one in whom both soldiers and people have the utmost confidence. But his hands must be strengthened. We know not what force he may be called to meet. We only know that we must be prepared to meet *any* force that can be sent against us. Let the seventeen new regiments tendered by Gov. Yates to the War Department and accepted, be put into the field with all possible haste, and let the independent regiments now organizing here be hurried to a war footing as speedily as possible. If Pillow can take Jefferson City he can take Springfield. We do not believe he can get within two hundred miles of either, but it is manifest that if we would defend our own capital we can do so more cheaply and safely on Missouri soil than on our own.

An Extra Supply.

Gen. Pillow's proclamation to the Missourians was duplicated upon us, last evening, by our special and associated press dispatches. It will be found in our Cairo report.

The Marseilles Company in the Yates Phalanx.

We are satisfied by the production of the muster roll of the Marseilles Company in the Yates Phalanx, and by a visit from a considerable number of the men themselves, that our correspondent signing himself "Anti-Humbug," whose letter was published yesterday, has imposed upon us and the public in denying the existence or formation of such a company at Marseilles. Lieut. Woodruff and the men who called upon us yesterday are gallant fellows and will give a good account of Marseilles whenever they are brought face to face with the rebels.

The Fire Zouaves.

This famous regiment is reported to be so demoralized that it will have to be disbanded and sent home. The report may be premature, but, if correct, the reasons may be summed up as follows: No officers—no regular discipline—no decent rations—no care from anybody—no pay—and unserviceable arms. A volunteer member of the regiment from this city (one who took his place in the ranks just before the fight at Bull Run, without being sworn in) returned home last evening, and he assigns these as the true causes of the "demoralization." We hope Gen. McClellan may yet save them to the service.

Michigan Military Matters.

The 1st Michigan regiment, Col. O. B. Willcox, will arrive at Detroit this (Friday) morning, to be mustered out of the three months' service and recruited for a fresh enlistment. The men are fresh from the scenes of Bull Run, and will not be the less lionized from the reputation gained by their commander, who is not with them, of course, being a prisoner. There are waiting at Detroit some hundred or two fresh volunteers for the regiment. A company of 80 was brought down from Lake Superior on Wednesday.

The Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth regiments, in the camp of instruction near Detroit, are ordered to prepare for service, and the camp of instruction will be broken up. The Fifth, Col. Henry B. Terry, will rendezvous at Fort Wayne; the Sixth, Col. Frederick W. Curtenius, at Kalamazoo; the Seventh at Monroe; and the eighth not yet named.

A cavalry company has been formed at Grand Rapids, and accepted into Col. McReynold's regiment, New York. Ex-Sheriff Norton is the captain.

The Law-Publishing Newspapers.

The following papers have been selected to publish the laws of the United States:

MAINE—*Journal*, Augusta; *Advertiser*, Portland.
NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Sentinel*, Keene; *Democrat*, Concord; *W. Herald*, Rutland; *Journal*, Windsor.
VERMONT—*Journal*, Boston; *Spy*, Worcester.
RHODE ISLAND—*Journal*, Providence; *Mercury*, Newport.
CONNECTICUT—*Courant*, Hartford; *Palladium*, New Haven.
NEW YORK—*Independent*, *Journal*, Albany.
NEW JERSEY—*Mercury*, Newark; *Gazette*, Trenton.
PENNSYLVANIA—*Legal Intelligencer*, Philadelphia; *Gazette*, Pittsburgh.
DELAWARE—*Journal*, Wilmington; *News*, Milford.
MARYLAND—*Patriot*, Baltimore; *Examiner*, Frederick.
VIRGINIA—*Intelligencer*, Wheeling; *Star*, Morgantown.
KENTUCKY—*Journal*, Louisville; *Commonwealth*, Frankfort.
TENNESSEE—*Whig*, Knoxville.
OHIO—*Herald*, Cleveland; *Journal*, Columbus.
INDIANA—*Journal*, Evansville; *Journal*, Indianapolis.
ILLINOIS—*Journal*, Springfield.
MISSOURI—*Democrat*, St. Louis; *Republican*, St. Joseph.
MICHIGAN—*Tribune*, Detroit; *Republican*, Lansing.
WISCONSIN—*Sentinel*, Milwaukee; *Journal*, Madison.
IOWA—*Hawkeye*, Burlington; *Intelligencer*, St. Charles.
MINNESOTA—*Press*, St. Paul; *Independent*, Mankato.
KANSAS—*Republican*, Lawrence; *Conservative*, Leavenworth.
NEBRASKA—*Republican*, Omaha; *Press*, Nebraska City.
CALIFORNIA—*Bulletin*, San Francisco; *Union*, Sacramento.

One vacancy in Tennessee, two in Oregon, and a number in the Gulf States.

Dr. Geo. R. C. Todd, brother-in-law of President Lincoln, was arrested in Richmond, on the 22d, for making use of what was termed "incendiary language. "An examination of the circumstances connected with the case," says a secession contemporary, "resulted in his honorable discharge."

FREMONT'S EXPEDITION.

Four Regiments Embarked—Eight Steamers under Weigh—Colonel Turchin's Regiment on Board.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, 1st.]

Unusual interest has been created by the unwonted military activity which has followed the arrival of Major General Fremont in St. Louis. Regiments have been constantly arriving, the city has been fairly thronged with troops, eight steamboats have been preparing for their transportation down the river, and on last evening there were strong indications that "the great fleet" was about to move. The commanding General of this Department has not seen proper to inform the public accurately before hand with respect to the precise objects of his enterprise, plans of his campaign, or date of the departure of his expedition. Upon these points time will undoubtedly enlighten the community.

The steamers City of Alton, Louisiana and D. A. January remained at the arsenal at a late hour last night. On board the former were the baggage and arms of a large portion of the rank and file of the Nineteenth Illinois Regiment, (Col. Turchin). During the day the guns of these troops were exchanged for first class Minie muskets. The D. A. January steamed up to the wharf during the afternoon and took on board an additional quantity of provisions and camp equipage, with which she then returned to the Arsenal, arriving at about 5 P. M.

The steamer G. W. Graham moved to the Arsenal at about noon, with stores of provisions and camp freight, and began taking on board the baggage of Lieut. Colonel Rombaur's command of Home Guards. The command embraces one battalion of Colonel Almstedt's, and another of Colonel Kallman's regiment—First and Second of the United States Reserve Corps. Commandant Rombaur is taken from Colonel Almstedt's staff, in which he is Lieutenant Colonel. His detachment forms a splendid regiment, full eleven hundred strong. At 3½ P. M. they were out on review and parade, after which they marched on board the G. W. Graham, filling every deck almost to overflowing.

The Iowa Second Regiment was in readiness to embark, whenever ordered, upon the "D. A. January." She already bore the baggage of the corps, and a battery of artillery, including a rifled cannon captured by them from the rebels in North Missouri. The troops doubtless went on board during the night.

From the levee a very interesting spectacle presented itself, at about noon, to hundreds of spectators. On the firing of a signal gun, the steamers Empress, War Eagle, Jennie Deans, Warsaw, and City of Alton, simultaneously backed from the wharf, and dropped anchor in mid-stream. The movement was executed with admirable precision and fine effect. These steamers, with the Louisiana, January and Graham, constitute the military fleet of eight vessels, to proceed down the Mississippi. Each bears aloft the stars and stripes, while the City of Alton, as the "flag steamer," shows also the Union Jack and a broad pennon. The gallant vessels attracted much attention, and every movement respecting them was watched with keen interest.

At 4 P. M., the Seventeenth Regiment, Illinois, Col. Ross commanding, broke up their encampment at the Abby track and marched into the city to Fifth street, and on Fifth, Washington avenue, Fourth, Chestnut, Main, Locust and the Levee, to the steamer Warsaw, which had moved to the Keokuk landing, near the foot of Chestnut street, to receive them. The troops were preceded by an unusually excellent band of music, and presented a remarkably vigorous and imposing appearance. They were much admired as a corps of hardy and evidently intelligent and determined men. Company A of this regiment is Gen. Pope's body guard, and consists of picked men. Crowds gathered at the wharf and witnessed the embarkation of the Illinois Seventeenth. The corps marched in good order on board the Warsaw, but a portion of them subsequently proceeded on board the Jeannie Deans, which, together with the Empress, moved in to the landing.

At eleven o'clock last night the fleet and embarked troops remained awaiting complete readiness and orders to start. Major-General Fremont and staff went on board the City of Alton, to accompany and direct the expedition. Capt. Bart Able is in charge of the fleet. The captains of the several vessels were published by us yesterday. It was expected that the boats would all start together at about daybreak this morning.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

The Treason in Washington—Exposure and Arrest of Traitors.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, July 30, 1861.

GEN. M'CLELLAN IN THE SENATE.

Gen McClellan was introduced on the floor of the Senate to-day by the Hon. Frank Blair, Jr., and remained to hear Mr. Trumbull's very able speech on his Conspiracy Bill. All the Republican Senators and Mr. Breckinridge shook hands with him.

Fred. W. Lander was this morning appointed a Brigadier General by the President. He will have command of the Rhode Island and part of the Massachusetts Regiments. This appointment, which will be approved by the people, was made by the earnest recommendations of Gen. McClellan, Gov. Sprague of Rhode Island, and Senator Carlisle of Virginia.

Gen. Lander was previously offered the command of the Rhode Island troops by Gov. Sprague.

ARRESTS BY ORDER OF GEN. SCOTT.

Nine employees of the Government at the Arsenal were arrested this morning by order of Gen. Scott. It seems that Mr. Potter, of Wisconsin, Chairman of the House Committee of Investigation, addressed a note to Gen. Scott informing him that the Committee had evidence that these men had expressed opinions of sympathy with the rebels and hostility to the Union, expecting their removal in consequence. Upon this the arrest was ordered, and to the Committee's surprise, they were called upon by the Justice for testimony, as if they were prosecutors, which they decline to become. One of the nine, an elder Doctor of Sutherland's Church, has a son in the rebel army, and others of his family are connected with the enemy.

THE TREASON IN WASHINGTON.

The Committee of Investigation say that they find the Departments even worse than they expected, particularly the War, Treasury and Interior. Their partial report, submitted to-day, and adopted by the House, shows that they found an alarming state of things everywhere where their investigations have extended, and do not exonerate heads of Departments from blame. The Committee has evidence implicating two or three lieutenants and one paymaster, *recently appointed* in the Army.

Among the letters found in the Dead-Letter Office was one from Jeff. Davis to Francis Markoe, one of the first removals from the State Department, regretting his inability to give him an office.

OUR VOLUNTEER GENERALS.

The following is a list of the Major Generals, Brigadier Generals, and Assistant Adjutant Generals of volunteers recently appointed, in the order of their rank. The commissions of the Major-Generals all bear date May 16th; those of the Brigadiers, 17th:

Major-Generals—N. P. Banks, John A. Dix, Benjamin F. Butler.

Brigadier-Generals—Joseph Lyon, of Missouri; John Pope, of the Topographical Engineers; George A. McCall, of Pennsylvania; Samuel R. Curtis, of Iowa; Philip Kearney, of New Jersey; Joseph J. Reynolds, of Indiana; Rufus King, of Wisconsin; J. D. Cox, of Ohio; Stephen A. Hurlbut, of Illinois; Julius Sigel, of Missouri; Robert S. Schenck, of Ohio; B. M. Prentiss, of Illinois.

Assistant Adjutant-Generals—Donn Piatt, of Ohio, Assistant Adjutant-General, rank of Captain; Joseph B. Smith, of New York; Marcus J. Parrott, of Kansas; Henry J. Biddle, of Pennsylvania; George S. Rose, of Indiana; Simon M. Preston, of Illinois.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congress can't Adjourn for a While—Col. Hunter to be Major General for Illinois—Great Activity at the Arsenal and Navy Yard.

WASHINGTON, July 31, 1861.

There is now no prospect of Congress adjourning this week. The Senate has yet three very important bills before it, which will be discussed at length.

The House has finished business, except the tariff. It will probably kill the Senate bill, which is a perfect monster of high tariff stupidity.

The Senate will probably kill the Direct Tax bill of the House, which will necessitate a tedious compromise, as some direct tax is absolutely necessary to sustain the credit of the Government.

The Illinois delegation unanimously recommend for Major General, Colonel Hunter, of Illinois, who so greatly distinguished himself in leading the successful attack in the recent battle.

Extraordinary activity now prevails at the arsenal and navy yard. Splendid parks of artillery, with thousands of rifled cannon balls, shells, and other shot, are rolled out continually for distribution. Quite a sweep of removals occurred to-day in the Patent Office. The department is to be made self sustaining, and the decline of business necessitates a heavy retrenchment of salaries.

Interesting Indiana Items.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 31, 1861.

The 21st Regiment left to-day. The 20th was detained in consequence of the clothing contractor failing to connect. The Vincennes Regiment was mustered in to-day, and the mustering officer has gone to Evansville to muster in the regiment stationed at that place. Companies are constantly arriving and going into camp.

The pressure on the Governor of office-seekers is tremendous. The State Paymaster leaves for the East on Monday, to pay off the 16th and other regiments who were not paid before leaving home.

A great Union meeting will be held at Rockville, Parker County, on Saturday next. Gov. Morton and Col. Lew. Wallace will address the meeting. Hon. John G. Davis has been making tory speeches there for some time past.

The contractors of the Southern Penitentiary have thrown up their contracts, and the State authorities have ordered the convicts to be put to work on army wagons, shoes, tents and equipments of various kinds. This will be a great saving to the State.

Gen. Banks' Command—Withdrawal from Harper's Ferry.

[Correspondence of the New York Times.]

HARPER'S FERRY, July 27, 1861.

Matters begin to wear an aspect quite cheerful. For some time the troops have been at the mercy of three foes: Placed in a hollow—encompassed on all sides by high hills—and these hills full of cannon, it would have been in the power of a small force to have completely annihilated us. This condition of things was well known to the late Commander-in-Chief of this Division. He was entreated and expostulated with to give us relief. But he paid no attention to the matter. The last order that Gen. Patterson gave was to knock the trunnions off the large guns left by the rebels. The guns were in fine order, and can do great service. The order has been countermanded, and an order sent on to Washington to obtain carriages for the guns. Military men of the highest repute say that proofs of treachery are abundant, and will come out, so as to put the treason of Arnold into the shade. I have no doubt of it.

SUNDAY, A. M.—All night we have been in expectation of an attack. All our wagons and tents have been sent over the Potomac. Now the Twelfth, Fifth, and Nineteenth, of New York, with Doubleday's Battery, are moving across. Harper's Ferry is nearly abandoned. The high hills over against it are full of cannon and men. It commands the town.

The rebels, 1,600 strong, are said to be within ten miles of us, and moving on this way. We can't hold the town, but we can the opposite side. Hence the move. The Rhode Island Battery is here.

Gen. Banks, Gen. Sanford and Staff, moved over the ford at 12 o'clock. It was an immense work to get Doubleday's battery over the ford. But it was done in fine style. It seems greatly like a retreat. We have done little else this side of the capital. We knew the enemy was at Winchester. We moved out of his way to Charlestown, and allowed him a clear course to Manassas Junction, where he gave a good account of himself on Sunday, the 21st. We heard the enemy was twelve miles above us, and 11,000 men were at once put in motion. Now we are near Weaversville, about four miles from Harper's Ferry. I asked one high in authority the occasion of this sudden evacuation. His answer was: "We are where the enemy can do us no harm." Regiment after regiment continue to arrive here. We shall have a formidable army here soon.

Regiments whose time expires will go home this week. The New York Twelfth, State troops, will come on. They have stayed ten days over their time. They have borne all sorts of hardships—and only wanted to be led into the face of the enemy around whom they have been traveling for more than three months.

HARPER'S FERRY, July 30.

The whole army, save three companies of the Massachusetts Second, are going on the other side of the Potomac. Gen. Banks has his head-quarters at a farm-house about two miles below the Ferry.

His disposition of troops, and management of the army, has so far given great satisfaction to officers and men.

A man of intelligence, from near Winchester, came in last night, who says that not less than 40 dead, and 100 wounded were carried from Strasburg, the Northern terminus of the Manassas Junction Railroad, toward Winchester after the battle of a week ago. Most of these were from the neighborhood of Charlestown, Martinsburg and Winchester.

A company from the neighborhood of Romney, under the command of Capt. Greville, were so totally cut up that they are entirely disorganized. The captain ran at the first charge, saying he could stand bullets but not bayonets.

The Second Virginia, under Col. Allen, is most seriously cut up. The men are dissatisfied with their officers, and are unwilling to go further. They cannot recruit in the valley of Virginia. There are no troops at Winchester but drafted militia. These return to their homes as rapidly as they are brought in. They are in complete disorder, no discipline prevailing. None of the enemy but guerilla scouts are seen anywhere in this region. Reinforcements by Hagerstown and Baltimore are coming in so rapidly that scarcely will the three months' regiments be missed.

The Battle of Manassas, as Seen by a Southern Correspondent.

We select the following from a long and well written account of the battle, which appeared in the Richmond *Dispatch*:

The correspondent says that, though the U. S. troops opened with cannon on the right, Beauregard detected that as a feint, and "was seen to direct Gen. Johnston's attention particularly, with his hand, toward our extreme left, as if he knew the struggle was to be made there."

He proceeds:

As I have said, Gen. Beauregard was not deceived, for the immense clouds of dust appearing above the woods, indicated beyond a doubt, the Federal columns were moving in solid masses in another direction, and one which was unmistakable.

Several balls fell in a field immediately behind us, and not a hundred yards from the spot where the generals stood. An officer of General Beauregard's staff requested us to leave the hill, and as we moved away a shell burst not twenty feet off. Col. Bonner calculated with his watch the time taken by the balls to pass us, and made the distance 1¾ miles from the enemy's battery. The enemy no doubt discovered the horses of the generals, and thought it a good opportunity to display their marksmanship, and credit is due to them for the accuracy of their aim.

THE CRISIS OF THE BATTLE.

They pressed our left flank for several hours with terrible effect, but our men flinched not until their number had been so diminished by the well aimed and steady volleys, that they were compelled to give way for new regiments. The seventh and eighth Georgia regiments, commanded by the gallant and lamented Bartow, are said to have suffered heavily during the early part of the battle. Kemper's, Shield's, and Pendleton's batteries were in this part of the field, and did fearful execution.

Between two and three o'clock large numbers of men were leaving the field, some of them wounded, others exhausted by the long struggle, who gave us gloomy reports; but as the fire on both sides continued steadily, we felt sure that our brave Southerners had not been conquered by the overwhelming hordes of the North. It is, however, due to truth to say that the result at this hour hung trembling in the balance. We had lost numbers of our most distinguished officers. Generals Bartow and Lee had been stricken down; Lieut. Colonel Johnson, of the Hampton Legion, had been killed; Colonel Hampton had been wounded, but there was at hand the fearless General whose reputation as a commander was staked on this battle; and with that chivalry which is his nature, General Beauregard promptly offered to lead the Hampton Legion into the action, which he executed in a style unsurpassed.

Your correspondent heard Gen. Johnston exclaim to Gen. Cocke, just at the critical moment, "Oh, for four regiments!" His wish was answered, for in the distance our reinforcements appeared.

The tide of the battle was turned in our favor by the arrival of Gen. Kirby Smith from Winchester, with four thousand men of Gen. Johnston's division.

Gen. Smith heard, while on the Manassas railroad cars, the roar of battle. He stopped the train and hurried his troops across the fields to the point just where he was most needed. They were at first supposed to be the enemy, their arrival at that point of the field being entirely unexpected.

A SOUTHERN GUESS ABOUT THE FORWARD MOVEMENT.

The Richmond correspondent of the New Orleans *Delta*, writing the day after the battle, says:

And as for Gen. Scott, though the movement against Gen. Beauregard may have been made according to his order, I doubt whether that order was given in accordance with his deliberate views of policy.

Two months ago he committed a mistake in halting at Alexandria, after crossing the Potomac, instead of pushing forward briskly toward Richmond. But that mistake sprang from excess of prudence, and it is not reasonable to deduce from such a mistake another arising from the opposite fault of rashness. For rash it certainly was to attack Gen. Beauregard on ground which he himself had selected, and elaborately fortified. Political considerations must have prevailed over military considerations when General Scott consented to the attack, without the support of McClellan from the west, and of Patterson from the north. It was a fatal departure from the anaconda policy which he had previously been pursuing. The consequence is, the backbone of the serpent is broken.

The Fifth Massachusetts Regiment Welcomed Home.

BOSTON, July 30, 1861.

The reception of the 5th Massachusetts Regiment, which arrived in this city about 1 o'clock to-day, was a demonstration long to be remembered.

Delegations of military, firemen and civic authorities from adjoining towns, which had furnished companies to the gallant 5th, were waiting during the forenoon for their arrival, and Boston poured out its thousands to greet and welcome them home.

The regiment marched from the depot through several of the principal streets to the "Common," where a bountiful collation was spread, prepared by the City Government, after partaking of which the 5th Regiment was mustered out of service, and the companies soon started, under an escort of their townspeople, for their homes. Three contrabands came with the regiment, two men and a woman.

At the late battle the regiment lost 25 killed, 26 wounded, and 5 missing. The national flag borne by this regiment bears marks of hard usage. The eagle is missing from the staff, and there are three holes in the flag, two made by bullets and one by a fragment of a shell. This flag, at the beginning of the fight, was borne by the color-bearer, Lawrence, who was shot dead, receiving two musket balls in his breast. The bearer of the Massachusetts flag, G. W. Wallace, of the Haverhill company, was at his side, and seizing the national flag as it fell from Lawrence's hand, he for a time bore both, but at length the last named was taken by the Sergeant Major of the regiment, and was retained by him. The story that it was left on the field at any time is false. A general order from the Governor highly commends the gallantry of the 5th.

MR. RUSSELL AT CAIRO.

Visit to the Camps—Sketches of Officers—Review of the Troops—Appearance and Discipline of the Men.

[Special Correspondence of the London Times.]

At the rear of the hotel, in the hollow between the levees of the rivers, is Camp Defiance, which must be the base of operations of any force proceeding down the Mississippi. On the morning after my arrival (June 20) I was introduced to General Prentiss, whom I found in a large room on the ground floor of the hotel, which is the headquarters of the brigade. He is a man in the prime of life, about 40 years of age, with a clear, liquid blue eye, and very agreeable manner, smooth-faced, except as to the chin, which is adorned by the *barbe d'Afrique*, or goatee, so much affected in America; over the middle height, slight and active figure, and speaking with what is called a slight Western accent. Although he was aware I had just come from Memphis, the General had the good taste not to ask any questions respecting the position, which is more than I can say of all I met on either side.

A number of officers were in the room, one of whom was a Hungarian, Milotsky; another a German, a third a Scotchman, a fourth an Englishman. In conversing on various matters, Gen. Prentiss showed me, with a smile, the copy of a newspaper, published in Kentucky, which contained an "article" on himself that cannot readily meet with a parallel even in the journalism in this part of the world. For the benefit of your readers I send it that they may judge what sort of a people it must be which tolerates the use of such language.

"There is a man now vegetating at Cairo, by name, Prentiss, who is in command of the forces at that point. His qualifications for command of such a squad of villains and cut-throats are:—He is a miserable hound, a dirty dog, a sociable fellow, a treacherous villain, a notorious thief, a lying blackguard; has served his regular five years in the penitentiary, and keeps his hide continually full of Cincinnati whisky, which he buys by the barrel to save money. In him are embodied all the leprous rascalities, and in this living sore the gallows has been cheated of its own. This Prentiss wants our scalp. We have no objection to his having it if he can get it; and we will propose a plan by which he may become possessed of that valuable article. It is this: Let him select 150 of his best fighting men, or 250 of his lager-beer Dutchmen, and we will select 100; then let both parties meet at a given point, where there will be no interruption of the scalping business, and then the longest pole will knock the 'persimmon.' If he does not accept this proposal he is a coward. We think the above proposition fair and equal."

These gems are from a paper called the *Crescent*, printed at Columbus, Kentucky, and edited by "Colonel" L. G. Faxon, of the Tennessee Tigers, a worthy and accomplished officer and gentleman, no doubt.

In the afternoon, Gen. Prentiss was good enough to drive me round the camp in company with Mr. Washburne, member of Congress from Illinois, and several officers and gentlemen. Among them was Mr. Oglesby, Colonel of a regiment of Illinois volunteers. The bulk of the troops are encamped in wooden sheds, provided with berths like those in a ship, which are disposed longitudinally, so as to afford the *maximum* of sleeping room. These sheds run continuously along the inward side of the levees, the tops of which are broad enough to serve as carriage roads. They answer well enough for temporary purposes, but would not do for a lengthened residence. There can be no drainage, as the ground on which they stand is below the water level. The parade is spacious and level enough—the bottom of a swamp which the troops have cleared, cutting down trees and removing stumps with great diligence and labor. Our drive extended up the Mississippi shore, past two field-guns in position and some infantry tents, up to the camp of a company of Chicago Light Artillery and of Hungarian and German volunteers, under Major Milotsky. The guns fired a salute on the arrival of the General, and the company were drawn up to receive him—an unequally-sized body of men, most of whom, however, were quite fit for any military duty. The Captain, Mr. Smith, is, I should judge from his accent, a Scotchman, and he told me the men in his company represented a million and a half of dollars in property. The guns of the company, (brass six-pounders,) the horses and equipments, were clean and in good order; the firing was well-timed. While seated in his tent, several of the privates came forward outside and sang the "Star-Spangled Banner," "God Save the Queen," (to their own words,) and other airs, very pleasingly; but a severe reception awaited the guests on going outside, for the whole of the company were drawn up in line, and they then and there set up a shouting for "Washburne," so that the honorable member was fain to comply and make a speech; and Gen. Prentiss made a speech under similar compulsion; and next Col. Oglesby; and then your own correspondent, who has had quite enough of speaking in America, in his first and last effort, was forced to say he could not make a speech; and after other orations, in which the audience were always called "gentlemen!" we got off (with "three cheers") to the Hungarians, who were waiting for their turn—a fine, soldierly looking set of men, of whom our Kentucky editor writes as follows:

"When the bow-legged, wooden-shoed, sour-krout stinking, bologna-sausage-eating, hen-roost-robbing, Dutch sons of —— from Cairo, had accomplished the brilliant feat of taking down the secession flag on the river bank; they were pointed to another flag of the same sort, which was flying gloriously and defiantly about two miles distant (and which their guns did not cover,) and defied, yes, double-big-black-dog dared (as we used to say at school) to take that flag down. The cowardly pups, the sheep-dogs, the sneaking skunks dare not do so, because those twelve pieces of artillery were bearing upon it. And these are the people who are sent here by Lincoln to 'crush out' the South!"

The officer in command put them through light infantry drill, advance of line of skirmishers, charge, rally, retreat, &c., all well done, and they marched back singing to camp and gave three good cheers for the General. In our way back the party stopped at another camp, which was enlivened by the presence of ladies, who had come some hundreds of miles to see husbands and brothers, and in the evening the usual parade took place near the hotel. Four regiments of about 700 each were on the ground, and never perhaps did any force only a few weeks in the field look more like soldiers, march more steadily in line or present a better appearance in the ranks. When drawn up in line, the difference of uniform in various companies struck the eye as a disagreeable novelty—one with white crossbelts between two companies with black crossbelts, for example; but the line of bayonets was unwavering and uniformly sloped—all the ordinary work of a very ordinary regimental parade was performed by each with precision and rapidity, and the men were as fine fellows as could be seen in any infantry regiments of the line in any part of the world. The officers, however, did not seem very quick, orders were carried at a trot, the combined movements were slow, and a little clubbing took place in forming into line from columns of companies marching in *echelon*. Just as it was dark there came into camp, with a good band at their head, a remarkably stout-looking set of fellows, armed with rifle and bayonet, very tall, in heavy marching order, and stepping out like men who knew their business. Alas! that it should be so. But these are Col. Schuttner's "Dutchmen," as they are called, who have been a little eccentric at Bird's Point, going on scouting parties, and making themselves generally active, either without or with the Colonel's sanction; and so they are marched to camp as a punishment for their want of discipline, and their place is taken by another battalion. I am informed the conduct of the troops on the whole has been very exemplary.

SATURDAY, June 22.

The information which Brigadier General Prentiss received of movements on the part of Missouri secessionists induced him, in pursuance, I presume, of instructions from the headquarters of his district, or, possibly, on his own responsibility, to send out an expedition secretly, this afternoon, to break up their camp, and disperse or make them prisoners. It is in that sort of guerilla enterprises that much of the time and strength of the Federalists will be consumed. A good map of the States may fail to show the little village of Commerce, on the Mississippi, but it is about sixteen miles east of the town of Benton, and is about two hours' steaming from Cairo.

Here the Confederates, or "rebels," as they are called in my present latitude, have collected in two or three small camps, in numbers to which report adds and deducts ciphers at pleasure. But Gen. Prentiss does not think they can be over a few hundred men, judging from the force he sent against them. It is supposed these bands are the *debris* of Gov. Jackson's followers, who have been encouraged by promises of support from Memphis to assemble as rallying centres for the secessionists of Missouri, who would no doubt collect in considerable numbers if they were permitted, and would summon their defeated Governor, now an exile in Arkansas, to their head. But the position they occupy is very important in a strategical sense, as it commands the Mississippi above Cairo; and if they succeeded in getting a few guns they could stop the navigation of the river and cause serious embarrassment to the right flank and rear of the Nationalists posted on the junction of that river with the Ohio, as well as neutralizing the work at Bird's Point.

It was nearly dusk before the expedition started. It consisted of about 700 men and one 6-pounder field-piece, under the command of Col. Morgan, an officer who saw service during the Mexican war, and who has the reputation—I should think well-deserved—of being a skillful, brave, and prudent officer. I saw the companies paraded, and I must say their appearance was most creditable to the officers and the men themselves. Making allowance for the diversity of arms and uniform, company by company, they were well set up, stout, powerful, infantry-looking, cheerful, and full of confidence, and among them were many old soldiers, particularly Germans and Hungarians. The field-piece was very well-horsed, properly provided with tumbril, spare wheel, and a full complement of well-equipped gunners. As they marched on board the huge river steamer—a Pelion of light carpentry on an Ossa of engines and boilers—the men cheered in the old English style, and gave three thundering "hurrahs" as the steamer backed out and set her bow against the stream.

In talking to Gen. Prentiss, this evening, I was informed that the enemy's spies visit Cairo every day. Strict precautions are used to prevent access to the camps—a close chain of sentries is posted all around, and in the day a pass is necessary for admittance, unless one belongs to the force; and at night no one is admitted without the countersign. An Irish gentleman who had been evincing his satisfaction at the receipt of his wages *more Hibernico* just now attempted to get past us—"Who goes there?" "A friend—shure you know I'm a friend!" "Advance three paces and give the countersign."—The gentleman approached, but was brought up by the bayonet. "Send for the Captain, and he'll give you the word bedad." The intercession was necessary, for two policemen came up in hot pursuit, and the General, who was sitting by, ordered the guard to deliver their prisoner to the civil power. For some extraordinary reason this act moved the prisoner to the greatest gratitude, and taking off his cap he exclaimed, "Thank you, General, long life to you. Indeed, General, I'm greatly obliged to you on this account." Another sentry who challenged an officer in the usual way, was asked by him, "Do you know the countersign yourself?" "Indeed, I don't, sir; it's not 9 o'clock, and they haven't given it out yet." A very tolerably military band played outside the hotel in the evening, and I was pleased to see the quiet manner in which the bystanders of all ranks sat down in the chairs as they were vacant, close to the General, without any intrusion or any sense of impropriety arising from their difference in rank.

JUNE 23.—The expedition had not returned at 8 o'clock this evening, when I started in the train for Chicago. I bade Gen. Prentiss and the officers of his staff good-by, and I doubt not, if the Brigade is enrolled in the United States Army, it will do good service.

The War Spirit in Macon County.

The Decatur *Chronicle* makes the following record of the war spirit of the people of Macon county:

Macon county can show hands with any county in the State, according to population, and we think few can equal her. When the war broke out she responded with four full companies, (in fact they were more than full, and had to be cut down). Three got into service; she has two companies at Cairo, one in Missouri, under Col. Grant, will have two or three under Col. Pugh, the third being contingent upon acceptance only.

She has furnished recruits for other companies in other places, has fifteen men in one company from the North, and twenty in another; she has representatives in several cavalry companies, and men have enlisted in Missouri regiments. She has three Colonels, one Major, one Adjutant, one Quarter-Master, one Drum Major, and two Surgeons. She has given $24,000 to the support of volunteer families, through the means of a "Volunteer Aid Society;" her citizens have contributed hundreds of dollars for the benefit of her soldiers; for instance, the company raised by Col. Goode was supported in camp here for some time. Capt. Nale's company go into camp to-day; some $300 has been donated for that purpose. Volunteers from other counties have been fed by our people; flags, drums, swords and pistols, clothing, etc., have been furnished freely. Eatables have been sent to the camps, tobacco, stationery, postage stamps, towels, etc., etc., have been freely given without stint, and the only trouble is, we are not able to do more.

Future Reception of Volunteers.

To remedy the well grounded complaints that prevail at the heartless and inhospitable manner in which the volunteers have been received here, Col. Webb, Inspector in the Subsistence Department, with an efficient assistant in Major Sparks, is just completing a two story building, three hundred feet long and fifty wide, and has taken possession of another nearly as large, where, in future, volunteers will always find a hot meal ready cooked, on arrival at the depot, with conveniences for washing and bathing, and well ventilated quarters for sleeping, till they are refreshed sufficiently to go into camp in the suburbs. They can thus accommodate 2,000 troops, and have a hot meal ready on being telegraphed from Baltimore of their being on their way. The heartless manner in which volunteers have been received and turned into filthy quarters, without a mouthful to eat, by red-tape officials, has excited intense disgust in the volunteers, and indignation among Union men. Col. Webb and Major Sparks deserve thanks for persevering in this enterprise without an encouraging word from the circumlocution office.—*Washington Letter.*

New Regiments for the War.

Already we see how groundless was the panic which affected our troops, and by sympathy subsequently cast a gloom all through the loyal States. With the clearing away of the mists and mistakes, we find that we were not so very badly whipped after all. Davis telegraphs to his wife that he had won "a dearly bought victory," and thus far, according to our best information, the rebels lost two men to our one in the fight, in spite of their superiority of position and numbers. But we mean to do better next time. Already the North is girding up its loins to renew the contest with treason, and the struggle which must follow will result in the triumph of the Constitution and the Union.

With the retirement of the three months' men, we receive large reinforcements from all the loyal States. Pennsylvania has pushed forward 13 well drilled and admirably equipped regiments of three-years' men. Ohio will do as well from her camps of reserve; Indiana tenders 10 regiments, Illinois 18, New York 25, New Jersey 4, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont, and the other New England States, are welcoming their returning sons with one hand, while they fill their places with the other. New York has sent forward, within a few days, three full regiments of the Excelsior Brigade, the Tammany Regiment, three companies of volunteer cavalry, 100 mounted riflemen, and a host of recruits to increase regiments now at the seat of war to the standard of 1,000 men. The Empire State already has 38 or 40 three-years regiments in the field, beside the three-months volunteers not yet returned; and she is rapidly recruiting for the new levy. In this city alone there are now ready to move forward, or nearly so, the Brooklyn Phalanx, 1,000 men; Anderson Zouaves, 900 men; 1,500 in the camp on Staten Island; Col. De Trobriand's 55th, 700 men; Col. Cochrane's Chasseurs, 1,000 men; Col. Ramsey's Regiment, 1,000 men; McReynold's Lincoln Cavalry, 1,000 men; and the Washington Greys, 750 men. The following regiments are also recruiting:

Berdan's Sharpshooters, Cameron Light Infantry, Clinton Rifles, Constitution Guards, Eleventh Regiment, First Long Island Volunteers, First Oregon Rifles, Honved Regiment, Mechanics' Rifles, Mounted Rifles, National Guard Zouaves, President's Life Guard, Scott Rifles, Second Regiment German Rifles, Second Fire Zouaves, Third Irish Regiment, Union Life Guard, Virginia Coast Guard, Yates' Rifles, Fremont Regiment, British Volunteers, German Rangers, with others whose names now escape us, the aggregate of whose muster rolls cannot be much short of 50,000 men from New York alone.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Five More Regiments from Iowa.

A letter dated Washington City, July 26th, has been received in this city from W. H. F. Gurley, Esq., saying—"Five new regiments were accepted from Iowa yesterday, one of cavalry and four of infantry. The cavalry regiment and two infantry regiments will rendezvous at Davenport." We had already announced the acceptance of four more regiments, but had not received information as to the regiment of cavalry. We are glad to announce that three of these regiments will rendezvous at this city, although the order may be changed. We learn by dispatch that Henry B. Hoffman, of this city, has been appointed by the War Department Colonel of one of these regiments. Col. Hoffman was formerly of West Point, and amply qualified in every particular to take charge of a regiment. The Governor has had an appointment to a high field office awaiting Col. Hoffman for some time, thus showing his confidence in Col. H.'s merits.—*Davenport Gazette.*

From the Kanawha—The Flight of Wise.

COLUMBUS, July 31.

I have just learned from a telegram that Gen. Cox was at Gauley Bridge, on the Kanawha, on the 29th. He took 1,000 muskets and several kegs of cannon powder, which Wise left in his precipitate flight. The bridge was partially destroyed. The people, secessionists as well as others, are reported to be disgusted with Wise, and denounce his wanton destruction of property and his cause. Cox has made a good impression among them by his judicious kindness. The Kanawha Valley is now free from rebel troops. A little time will work a revolution in opinion there.

The Blockade Below New Orleans.

The New Bedford (Mass.) *Standard* makes a statement that is important, if true. That paper says:

"An officer of the gun boat Massachusetts, recently arrived in this city, reports that the blockade at the mouth of the Mississippi is entirely inefficient, owing to the conduct of officers of some of our vessels there. He says there is no difficulty in avoiding the blockade; that the rebels know perfectly well what vessels can be passed in safety; and that the officers having friends or relatives among the rebels, are very lenient towards them and have a blind eye for their outgoings and incomings."

Steamboats Chartered by Government.

We learn that the following steamboats have been chartered by the United States Government for special purposes:

City of Alton, Capt. Barnes.
G. W. Graham, Capt. John A. Scudder.
War Eagle, Capt. H. L. White.
Warsaw, Capt. J. W. Malin.
Jennie Deans, Capt. Beebe.
City of Louisiana, Capt. J. Densing.

Of their destination, we have no positive information, although we understand they are intended to convey troops to different stations above and below St. Louis.—*St. Louis Dem.*

Earthquake at Antigua—Two Thousand Lives Rumored Lost.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 30.

Capt. Hunter, of the steamer De Soto, arrived from St. Thomas and Bermuda, at Halifax, states that just as he was leaving St. Thomas a report reached there that Antigua was nearly destroyed by an earthquake, and that two thousand lives were lost.

THE LATEST NEWS.

OPERATIONS AT THE EAST.

McClellan Perfecting his Plans.

THE BATTLE FIELD IN MISSOURI.

Movements of Gen. Fremont.

Gen. Pillow Commands 20,000 Rebels

He Issues a Proclamation.

A Great Battle Near at Hand.

Illinois Troops to the Rescue.

EXCITEMENT AT CAIRO.

OUTRAGES IN NORTH MISSOURI.

The Expedition from St. Louis.

Our Success in Western Virginia.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

Thrilling Speech of Senator Baker.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatches to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, August 1, 1861.

ACCOUNTS FROM THE KANAWHA.

The following information has reached headquarters from the Department of Western Virginia. Gen. Cox is chasing Gov. Wise from Charleston to the point where the New and Gauly Rivers form the Great Kanawha. He reached Gauly Bridge on the 29th of July. Gov. Wise fled without fighting, destroying the bridge to prevent pursuit. We have captured, says the dispatch, one thousand muskets and several kegs of cannon powder. Many inhabitants of that section who have been strong secessionists, now denounce Wise for his wanton destruction of property, and they are abandoning him and his cause. His western troops are rapidly disbanding. The valley of the Kanawha is now free from rebel forces.

THE SOLITARY HORSEMAN.

Gen. Scott's coachman has run away, carrying with him a pair of pistols, (one belonging to the General,) a pair of spurs, and Capt. De Kay's horse. He will probably turn up, somewhere, as a solitary horseman, writing telegraphic dispatches in his saddle, perhaps at Centerville.

TEN THOUSAND HORSES.

Quarter-Master General Meigs has bought ten thousand horses since he took charge of the office.

THE CANNON LOST.

The cannon lost at Bull Run are as follows: Five belonging to the Rhode Island Battery, and Griffin's each; four of Carlisle's and Arnold's each; six of Ricket's: and one of Parrott's 30-pounders, making twenty-five in all.

WHO APPOINTED M'CLELLAN.

The President insisted that Gen. McClellan should be called to his present post. A decided majority of the Cabinet would have preferred to let things remain as they were, under Scott, but Mr. Lincoln would not budge.

RIFLED CANNON.

Sixty rifled cannon are manufacturing for the Government every week. One of the four establishments engaged in this work has orders for three hundred. This looks like work.

WHAT M'CLELLAN IS DOING.

It is believed that Gen. McClellan is even now heating an iron which will be brought into unpleasant proximity to the rebels. The regiments, as they arrive in the city, are brigaded, and all have been inspected with a view to the increase of their efficiency.

APPOINTMENTS TO OFFICE.

Thomas A. Scott of Philadelphia, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Central Rail road and chief of the Government's railroad operations in Maryland and Virginia, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of War. Capt. Gustavus A. Fox, (brother-in-law of Secretary Blair,) has been promoted from the Chief Clerkship to be Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and William Faxon of Hartford, Ct., late editor of the *Press*, takes his place as Chief Clerk.

THE BRIGADIER GENERALS.

Col. Wm. T. Sherman (brother of the Senator), Col. Hunter and Lieut. Col. Buell, of the Adjutant General's office, stand a good chance of appointments as Brigadier Generals in the regular army. Gen. McClellan recommended the two latter, and we believe also the former.

THE DRUNKEN COL. MILES.

Col. Miles comes out in self defense against Col. Richardson's report. He does not directly deny that he was drunk, but states that he has asked a court of inquiry. He avers that the order for retreat from Blackburn's ford emanated from Gen. McDowell; that the foolish orders referred to by Col. Richardson did not come from him; and that some unknown person upset all his arrangements.

THE POTOMAC FORTIFICATIONS.

Wells have been dug in the several fortifications on the other side of the river.

SYMPATHY OF DIPLOMATS.

In the opinion of those qualified by observation to judge, the diplomats here are to a man friends of our Government, and firm for the Union.

RESIGNATION.

Thos. J. D. Fuller, of Maine, (Democrat,) second Auditor of the Treasury, has resigned.

SCENES IN THE SENATE.

In the Senate, to-day, Col. Baker, of Oregon, made a most brilliant reply to Breckinridge. It was scathing, and annihilating. There was not a listless spectator—not a careless Senator.

In the most thrilling portion of his terrible Phillipic, turning toward the recreant Kentuckian, he asked: "What would have been said of it—a Roman Senator, who at one crisis, when the existence of the Republic was imperilled, when Hannibal was but a day's march from her gates, should have uttered such doctrines in the Senate chamber?" Mr. Fessenden, in an undertone, but with much emphasis, exclaimed:—"He would have been hurled from the Tarpeian rock;" when Baker, catching the words, reiterated:—"Yes, sir! An outraged and indignant people would have hurled him headlong from the Tarpeian rock." For once Breckinridge was cowed.

A large number of army appointments were taken up and referred in the Senate, to-day. They will be passed upon to-morrow.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Gen. Fremont's Departure—Occurrences in the City.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, August 1—10 P. M.

The war fleet of eight steamers, with regiments on board, have started down the river, Gen. Fremont and staff accompanying the expedition on the steamer City of Alton. Many of the departing troops conducted themselves badly while here. Much drunkenness prevailed. There were many rebels on the levee who cheered for Jeff. Davis when the boat left. As Major Buell's artillery company embarked, the secessionists insulted the men, and one of them was knocked down by a soldier. The police attempted to arrest him, but Major Buell interfered and released the man. A second row was occasioned by a mounted officer knocking down a spectator for obstructing the street. The spectators were very much excited.

Discharged three months' volunteers are spending their money freely. They were in...

united in one of the low groggeries on Almond street, this evening, and retorted by getting assistance and demolishing the groggery. It is reported that they have sought out and severely beaten a notorious levee runner, named Russell, who has knocked down several Germans whom he caught alone on the street.

The Grand Jury have concluded their labors, finding twenty-nine indictments, it is supposed principally for treason.

FROM CAIRO.

The War in Missouri—General Pillow has 20,000 Men—He Issues a Proclamation—Preparations for a strong Defense.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, August 1—10 P. M.

Reports from Missouri, to-day, are of a more threatening character. Gen. Pillow is in command of the rebels at New Madrid, and has issued a proclamation to the people of Missouri, of which the following is a verbatim copy:

To the People of Missouri:—

"The forces under my command are your neighbors and friends, and we come at the instance and request of the Governor of your State as allies to protect you against tyranny and oppression. As Tennesseeans, we have deeply sympathised with you. When you were called to arms and manifested a determination to resist the usurper who has trampled under his feet the Constitution of the Government and destroyed all the guards so carefully prepared for the protection of the liberties of the people by our fathers, and when you called for help, Tennessee sends her army, composed of her cherished sons, to your aid. We will help you expel from your borders the population hostile to your rights and institutions, treating all such as enemies if found under arms. We will protect your people from wrong at the hands of our army, and while we have every reason to believe that no violence will be done to the rights of your true hearted and loyal people, the general commanding begs to be informed, if any case of wrong should occur.

"To the gallant army under his command, who hold in their keeping the honor of Tennessee, though composed of Tennesseeans, Mississippians, and Kentuckians, he appeals as a father to his children to violate the rights of no peaceable citizens, but to guard the honor of Tennessee as you would that of an affectionate mother, cherishing you as her sons. The field for active service is before you. Our stay here will be short. Our mission is to place our downtrodden sister on her feet, and to enable her to breath after the heavy tread of the tyrant's foot. Then by her own brave sons she will maintain her rights and protect her own fair women from the foe whose forces march under banners inscribed with "Beauty and Booty" as the reward of victory. In victory the brave are always merciful, but no quarter will be shown to troops marching under such a banner. In this view, and for these purposes, we call upon the people of Missouri to come to our standard, join in our forces, and aid in their own liberation. If you would be freemen you must fight for your rights. Bring such arms as you have. We will furnish ammunition, and lead you on to victory.

"That the just ruler of nations is with us is manifested in the glorious victory with which our arms were crowned in the bloody field of Manassas.

[Signed], "GIDEON J. PILLOW,
Gen. Commanding."

Gen Pillow's army is made up of a portion of the Union City, the Randolph and the Memphis troops, and is from twelve to twenty thousand strong. They are well supplied with cannon—field pieces and siege guns. Jeff. Thompson, now in command of Watkins's old force, has moved the encampment from Bloomfield to within eight miles of Charleston and about eighteen miles from our lines. Part of Pillow's command, numbering some 3,000, are up on the Cape Girardeau Road, between Madrid and Charleston. The rebels have, in fact, taken military possession of the road through West Prairie from New Madrid to Cape Girardeau, and are evidently preparing for an attack upon Bird's Point or Cape Girardeau. However, everything is in a masterly state of preparation both at Camp Defiance and at Bird's Point, for the fight.

This has been the hottest day of the year. The thermometer marked 104 degrees in the shade.

[To the Associated Press.]

CAIRO, August 1.—Scouts just in report Jeff. Thompson's command 5,000 strong, eight miles from Charleston, Mo., and about twenty miles from Bird's Point. Three thousand rebels are encamped between New Madrid and Thompson's camp, and eleven thousand at New Madrid. They are well armed and well drilled. They have five batteries of 10-pound field pieces, officered and manned by foreigners, two regiments of cavalry, well equipped. Gen. Pillow is in command. He has promised Claib. Jackson to place 20,000 men in Missouri at once.

FROM QUINCY.

Reign of Terror in North Missouri.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

QUINCY, Ill., August 1—10 P. M.

An old gentleman named Harris, just from Missouri, says his house was surrounded yesterday by 165 rebels, partly mounted, and with several pieces of artillery. They searched the house for U. S. arms, which they supposed were deposited there, and ordered him to leave. His life was threatened if he did not comply. He lives about twenty-five miles from Edina, which place he says is the headquarters of the rebels. There are about 1,500 encamped there under command of J. C. Porter, and more are congregating every day. All Union men are ordered to leave. They sleep on their arms. A perfect reign of terror exists in this part of Missouri. Union men are crossing to Illinois on the Ferry here, continually, fleeing for their lives; some leaving their families and all their property behind.

Washington Military News.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—It is rumored that Gen. Wool is to be immediately called into active service, and assume the command at Fortress Monroe in place of Gen. Butler. The latter will be ordered to co-operate with Gen. McClellan. It is also reported that Gen. McCall of Pennsylvania is to go to Harper's Ferry.

All quiet in the Federal camps on the Potomac last night. The heavy rains have raised the stream so that it is impossible to ford it at present.

Sixteen officers of the Garibaldi Guards, dissatisfied with their experience and incompetency to discharge their duties, have resigned and returned to New York.

The correspondent of the New York *Post* says a letter from a resident of Washington, now in Richmond, says recruits for the rebel army are smuggled down the Maryland shore of the Potomac, from here, and then taken across the river by a vessel in the employ of the enemy.

[Special to the N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Capt. Rowan, of the Pawnee, has read a letter from Alexandria, stating that the Confederates had taken all the upper works of the steamer Page, put six guns aboard of her, and all the flatboats on the Rappahannock have been brought over to the Potomac. There is said to be a great many at Aquia Creek. The Pawnee has been ordered to Aquia Creek in consequence.

Government has arranged with four manufactories to have sixty rifled cannon turned out per week. One firm contracts for 300 to be made.

Prince Napoleon will be the guest of the French Minister while here.

Mrs. General Gaines has returned from New Orleans a strong Union woman. She considers the Southern Confederacy a failure, and such was the general feeling there.

It is said the new Brigadier Generals will be selected by the President as their services may be required.

The Kanawha Valley Clear.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Official dispatches just received from Gen. Cox, commander of the Federal forces on the Kanawha River, in Va., states that the Kanawha Valley is now free of rebel troops. Cox's rapid pursuit of Wise's forces resulted in the capture of 1,000 stand of arms and a large amount of gunpowder left behind by the enemy in their flight. Wise and his forces were completely routed. There was no chance for a fight, as the rebels retreated faster than the pursuit could be made. The force is stated to be 5,000 or 6,000. The enemy burned all the bridges in their retreat. Gen. Cox adds that he has now fully occupied the Valley, and that the people are returning to their homes from which they have been driven by the rebels. Great rejoicing has been made on the Kanawha River at the retreat of Wise.

Reports from the South—A Victory Manufactured to Order.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 1.—A dispatch from Nashville to the *Courier* says Ben McCulloch had defeated Sigel in southern Missouri, killing 9,000 and himself losing only 600. The report is not believed at the *Courier* office.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 29th says a Pennsylvania regiment had been captured by the confederates.

V. K. Stephenson, in a card published in the Nashville *Union*, this morning, says Judge Catron will not attempt to hold another term of the Federal Court in Nashville again, no matter what may occur.

General Flourny, of Ark., of the Confederate army, is sick at his brother-in-law's house here, and is not expected to live till morning.

This has been the hottest day of the season, the mercury this afternoon reaching 97 deg.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS—SPECIAL SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1861.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, gave notice that he should introduce a bill declaring the unconstitutionality of the act making retrocession of a part of the District of Columbia to the State of Virginia.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, moved to take up the resolution of inquiry in reference to the sending of arms to the State of Delaware. He said Delaware was as loyal as any State in the Union, but persons attempted to make it appear that there were disloyal men there.

His motion was agreed to.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill making appropriations for fortifications. The bill provides for $100,000, and also prohibits flogging in the army. Passed.

The bill to promote efficiency of the volunteer forces of the United States was taken up and passed.

The bill to punish fraud on the part of officers making contracts to the Government, which was returned from the House with amendments, was taken up.

Mr. WILSON moved a reconsideration, but after some discussion, Mr. Wilson withdrew his motion, and the bill passed.

Mr. WILSON made a report from the Committee of Conference on the bill for the better organization of the army. After some discussion the report was agreed to, and the bill passed.

The bill for the suppression of insurrection was taken up.

Mr. FESSENDEN made a report from the committee of conference on the loan bill. The report was agreed to and the bill stands passed.

The consideration of the insurrection bill was resumed, and after debate the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. SEDGWICK from the Naval Committee reported a bill, which was passed, authorizing additional enlistments in the navy for three years or during the war.

Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill which was passed, appropriating $100,000 for field fortifications for the defense of Washington.

Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee of Conference on the Supplemental Loan Bill, made a report explaining that the disagreements of the two Houses had been compromised by striking out nine per cent. in certain cases and substituting six; also modifying the sub-treasury act, so that instead of gold and silver being paid into the treasury as now required, the money derived from the loan may remain out in pursuance of law. Mr. Conkling inquired whether the Committee retained the duties from Virginia coffee, sugar, &c., as a pledge for the loan. Mr. Stevens replied that the Senate would not consent to that and rather than lose the bill, the Committee had agreed to abandon that clause. The report was adopted by 83 against 34.

The Senate bill authorizing the appointment of Aids de-camp in addition to those allowed by law, by the President, on the recommendation of Lieut. Gen. Scott, and of the Major Generals, was passed.

The bill was passed appropriating $100,000 for the purchase of ordnance for the use of the navy, &c.

Mr. BLAIR of Mo. rising to a personal explanation, read from the Albany *Journal* some remarks of Thurlow Weed against himself and his brother, Montgomery Blair, the Postmaster General, derogatory to them in connection with the war. As to the latter (Montgomery Blair) that gentleman could take care of himself. Although he (F. P. Blair) differed from Gen. Scott with reference to the conduct of the war, their personal relations were of the kindest character. Mr. Blair continued at some length, defending himself from the charge that he had counseled the late advance, and was, therefore, one of those who were responsible for the disaster at Bull Run.

A colloquy ensued between Blair and Richardson in reference to a conversation between Gen Scott and the President, as reported by Richardson, relative to the Bull Run disaster.

Adjourned.

The Lawless Bands of Missouri.

JEFFERSON CITY, Aug. 1.—The Missouri and Western Telegraph Company commenced taking down their wires west of this place, this morning. Owing to the disturbed state of the counties between this and the Kansas border, it is found impossible to protect the Company's property, which is being rapidly destroyed by lawless persons who roam unrestrained throughout that portion of the State. Dispatches going to Kansas City, Mo., and to points in Kansas and Nebraska, will hereafter be sent via Quincy with but little delay.

From the Upper Potomac.

SANDY HOOK, Md., Aug. 1.—No important movements have yet taken place. An additional force has been sent to guard the ford at Harper's Ferry. On Tuesday night it was reported that considerable bodies of rebel foragers were within six miles of the Ferry, which gives rise to the suspicion that a much larger body is nearer us than Leesburg. Some think Gen. Johnston's army is on the move northward.

Further from the Kanawha.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 1.—Lieut. Burgess, of the 7th Ohio Regiment, the *Plaindealer's* correspondent at Bulltown, Va., under date of the 28th, says Col. Tyler reached Bulltown that day and found the rebels had fled. Tyler advanced to Flatwoods, but the rebels still fled. Hearing there that Cox had driven Wise from Charleston, Tyler considered him completely surrounded.

No Enemy in Sight.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 1.—La Mountain made a balloon ascension to-day, and could not discover the enemy in any direction.

Important Reduction of Duties on United States Products Imported into Cuba.

The following is the first step towards reciprocal free trade with Cuba, which we have been advocating for two years past. It secures important reductions in the duties on the leading articles which we export to Cuba, as will be seen by the following notice published officially by the Department of State:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, July 25, 1861.

Information has been received at this Department, from R. N. Shufeldt, the Consul-General of the United States at Havana, of the issue, on the 15th ultimo, of a royal decree, by which all import duties upon common ship's bread are taken off for the term of fourteen months from the date of the publication of the royal decree in Havana. The same decree also reduces to one half, during the same time, the import duties upon corn and corn meal and potatoes.

The duty, by the tariff, upon corn, is 35½ per centum upon the valuation of $4 per barrel of 200 Spanish pounds, when from foreign ports in foreign bottoms; upon cornmeal 35½ per centum upon the valuation of $5 per barrel of 200 Spanish pounds, from foreign ports in foreign bottoms; upon potatoes, from foreign ports in foreign vessels, 29½ per centum upon the valuation of $2.50 per barrel; upon foreign bread in foreign vessels, 35½ per centum upon $2 for every 25 Spanish pounds.

It is probable that reciprocity on our side would secure still further reductions. We have never been in a situation to cultivate this near market for Northern products, because that important commerce was made subject to the protection of the narrow sugar interest of Louisiana. But now this fine field is open to us. Northern agricultural interests and commerce should no longer be sacrificed to a State which pays our fostering care by rebellion.

Soldiers' Letters.

The following order has been made by the Post Office Department for the execution of the new law respecting soldiers' letters:

Postmasters at or near any camp occupied by the United States forces, will mail without prepayment of postage any letter written by a soldier in the service of the United States and certified to be such by the Major or Acting Major of the regiment to which the writer is attached. The envelope should have plainly stamped or written on its face the certificate "Soldiers' letter," signed in writing by the Major or Acting Major of the regiment, describing his regiment by its number and its State. The postage due on such letters will be collected at the office of delivery. Commissioned officers will prepay their postage as heretofore. JOHN A. KASSON,
First Assistant Postmaster General.

A NICE LITTLE HAUL.—Some time since, it will be recollected, a large amount of provisions and whisky was taken by our flotilla on the Potomac (on board the Buena Vista), on the Maryland side of the river. It was, of course, sent to Washington, but owing to some explanation of the assumed owners, it was released, with the understanding that all the property would be purchased by the Government. In accordance with this arrangement, the War Department bought it, the whisky costing the Government $400. "So far, so well." A few days since it was discovered that the said whisky barrels contained, instead of "the ardent," *lots of the most approved pistols amounting to the value of some* $8,000! A good speculation for Uncle Sam.—*Washington Star.*

TAXATION OF NORTHERN PROPERTY LOCATED SOUTH.—The estates at the South owned by Northern men will doubtless be heavily taxed until the rebellion is crushed. Some stores in New Orleans belonging to a citizen of New York have recently been taxed equal to twenty-five per cent. of the annual rent in good times. The City Council of Montgomery has just passed the following order, and a similar note will probably be passed in Southern cities:

Resolved, That a tax be and is hereby levied on all property belonging to alien enemies living out of the Confederate States, both real and personal, said tax to amount to five per cent. on assessed value of real estate in the city limits; on personal property consisting of negroes, a tax of $20 on negro men, $10 on women, $5 on children, and where it consists of stock in corporations, a tax of eight per cent., and that the clerk be instructed to collect said tax.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.
[illegible rate table]
Schedule of Prices for more space than One Square can be seen at the Counting Room.
All transient advertisements to be paid for IN ADVANCE.
All changes charged thirty cents per Square.
RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY TRIBUNE:
$1.00 per Square, each week, for first month.
2.00 per Square for each subsequent month.
36.00 per Square for one year.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 69 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.

WANTED—Permanent Boarding for a gentleman and lady and three small children, in a private family, on South Side, east of State street and south of Randolph. References given and required. Address Box 2862, Post Office.

HOUSE WANTED.—Wanted to Rent, a small, comfortable House, for a small family. Address P. O. Box 3870, stating location, terms, &c. [illegible]

ATTENTION, MILLERS!—We offer for sale 4 run 4½ feet French Burr Stones, but little used and in perfect order. Can be seen at our office. PARKER & RAYMOND, 274 South Water street.

TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with Board in a private family, at 170 State st. Reference required.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.—A single gentleman, with domestic tastes wishes to find a first class private family, on North or South side, where he can have a pleasant room and board, and be, as one of the family, than a boarder. Reference exchanged. Address for two weeks, "BOARD," Drawer 4862, P. O.

WRAPPING PAPER FOR SALE CHEAP, At Scriven's Advertising Agency, 69 DEARBORN STREET.

NEW INTELLIGENCE OFFICE—There have been eight different nations represented at my office, in search of employment, viz: American, English, French, German, Norwegian, Bohemian, Swedes and Irish. Some of them, in my situation, cannot fail to make [illegible] ... Mrs. A. L. BALKAM.

WRAPPING PAPER for Sale at the Counting Room of the TRIBUNE OFFICE, put up in packages of 100 each. All the paper clean and whole. Price cheap.

TO JOB PRINTERS.—For Sale, a marble Imposing Stone, five feet six inches by thirty six inches by three inches thick. There belongs to it a good strong stand, with sixteen drawers. Both will be sold at low price. Apply at the TRIBUNE OFFICE.

20,000 BU. BARLEY MALT Cheap for Cash. IRWIN & HOBBY, 9 Board of Trade Building.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, James B. Bowman and Alvira F. Bowman, his wife, [illegible] ... ANSON G. BOWER, Trustee. Chicago, August 1st, 1861.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde-built Iron Screw Steamships: CITY OF BALTIMORE, CITY OF WASHINGTON, CITY OF MANCHESTER, [illegible] ... CLEGHORN, LEWIS & CO., General Western Agents, [illegible] Chicago.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND FARES To Montreal, Quebec, Portland and Liverpool, &c., &c. BY GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA. Four Trains leave Chicago daily for all parts of Canada and New England. WEEKLY MAIL STEAMERS Between MONTREAL and ENGLAND, IRELAND and SCOTLAND. For tickets or particulars, apply by letter or personally to JAMES WARRACK, General Western Agent, 52 Lake street, Chicago. W. SHANLY, General Manager, Montreal.

FORSYTH'S OIL, CARBON OIL, REGENT OIL, DOWNER'S OIL, Kerosene and Coal Oil Lamps, AT NOBLE'S LAMP AND OIL EMPORIUM, 178....LAKE STREET....178

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE AND Importers from Europe. The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada issue through bills of lading from the West to Liverpool for all descriptions of Produce at very low rates, which include all expenses except ocean insurance. They also grant through bills of lading from Havre, Liverpool and London. Apply by mail or personally to JAS. WARRACK, Gen. Western Agent, No. 52 Lake street, Chicago. M. PENNINGTON, Gen. Freight Agent, Montreal.

TO THE SEASHORE. SEA BATHING AND Excursion Trips to the Seashore. PORTLAND, RIVER SAGUENAY, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, RIVIERE DU LOUP, THE LOWER ST. LAWRENCE. White Mountains, &c. THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA Will, during the summer, issue return tickets, GOOD UNTIL FIRST OF OCTOBER NEXT, at unusually low rates of fare. For full particulars apply personally or by letter to JAMES WARRACK, General Western Agent, 52 Lake street, Chicago. W. SHANLY, General Manager, Montreal.

SLOAT'S SEWING MACHINE. SLOAT'S ELLIPTIC LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES. The Only Machine Having the ELLIPTIC HOOK. W. G. MASON & CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NORTHWEST, 54 CLARK STREET, Under the New Sherman House, CHICAGO, ILL. AGENTS WANTED in every town [illegible]

HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES, VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., Nos. 199 and 201 Randolph Street, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. [illegible]

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. Fairbanks & Greenleaf, 95 LAKE STREET CHICAGO.

Chicago Tribune

FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1861.

COM. McCAULEY.

The publication of the correspondence relative to the destruction of the Gosport Navy Yard and the loss of the splendid steam frigate Merrimac, the sloop of war Germantown, and the other government vessels scuttled by the commanding officer, presents Com. McCauley in the light of a traitor of the deepest dye. For nearly a week after the Merrimac was in condition to go to sea and take other vessels in tow to the cover of the guns in Fort Monroe, did he disobey the positive and reiterated orders of the Navy Depatmet to move the property out of danger. The fires were kindled and the engines put in motion by engineer Isherwood, only to be extinguished by Com. McCauley. And just before Com. Paulding arrived at the yard to supersede McCauley, the latter ordered all the vessels to be scuttled, (not burned,) so that they might be raised by the rebels at their leisure.

Where is this septuagenarian traitor? Has he been court-martialed and stricken from the army list, or is he still drawing his $3,500 per annum from the Federal Treasury?

GEN. BANKS'S PLAN.

Since Gen. Scott has made known his plan for the subjugation of the rebels, to the editor of the N. Y. *Times*, and through him to the country, it may not be improper to lay before the public the plan of one of the ablest men in the nation, now a Major General in the service of the Union.

Early in May last, Hon. N. P. Banks, then residing in this city, came into the TRIBUNE sanctum to see our night dispatches. In the course of conversation which turned on the rebellion, Mr. Banks expressed himself substantially as follows: This rebellion cannot be put down by the force which the Government has now called out. Seventy-five thousand militia will prove wholly inadequate to restore peace to the country.

The Government, and, he feared, the people of the loyal States, immensely underrated the strength and means which the rebel chiefs can command. This is a rebellion of the Slave Power against a Republican form of Government. That political element which has been strong enough to rule this nation for fifty years, cannot be reduced to subjection to the Constitution by a few regiments of militia. Before this gigantic slaveholders' conspiracy can be crushed, it will tax to the utmost the power and endurance of the nation. The people will have to put forth an effort which has no parallel in modern times. He regarded this as the most formidable as well as atrocious rebellion which had occurred since the Middle ages. The Sepoy insurrection was no circumstance to it, either in strength or wickedness. The Sepoys did not revolt for the purpose of strangling free governments and setting up a slave despotism as the authors of the secession rebellion have done. The Sepoys were reduced to obedience in a few months by less than 80,000 British troops. Four times that many will not suffice to crush out the slaveholders' revolt against the Union. If he was at the head of public affairs, he would call out *five hundred thousand men* for the war. He would charter every merchant steamer and ship fit for naval service. As soon as the army was equipped and prepared to march, he would start one column of 150,000 men from Washington to Richmond. Simultaneously he would move another column of 100,000 Western men down the Mississippi to reach Memphis by the time the Eastern army got to Richmond. He would send a division of 50,000 men from Louisville to Nashville, to support and protect the Union men of Central and Eastern Tennessee and the mountain country of Georgia, Alabama and North Carolina. Before these columns moved he would fit out an expedition by sea, and place 50,000 soldiers aboard the fleet, to hover along the Southern coast from Charleston to Galveston. This would keep the rebels at home in the coast States, as they would be in constant dread of a visit at every port, not knowing where the fleet might land the army. This force on shipboard, Mr. Banks thought, would compel to remain in their own States, four times the men in the expedition. It would be a movable column which, by the aid of wind and steam, might be off Charleston to-day and land at Savannah to-morrow. Hence its power and efficiency.

The remaining 150,000 he would distribute in divisions at Washington, New York, St. Louis, Baltimore and other points, to act as reserves and supports wherever the exigencies of the campaign might most need them. He would keep recruiting offices open wherever a regiment had been raised, to fill up the vacancies in the ranks caused by battle or sickness. He would call on the people to organize a National Home Guard of half a million men, to take care of traitors in their midst, and to put their shoulders to the wheel for a final effort, if it were found that, the first half million were not able to crush out the foul rebellion.

He calculated that Richmond, Nashville, and Memphis could be occupied before the frosts of autumn, and that during the winter campaign, the two main armies would move southward, one along the Atlantic slope and the other down the Mississippi. By next spring, he thought, the Stars and Stripes might be waving over the Crescent City, and even Montgomery—the then Capital of the rebels.

When asked how he would procure the money necessary to equip and support so vast an army, he promptly replied: Open a National loan as the Emperor Napoleon did, and appeal to the patriotism of the whole people; take all sums offered from the widow's mite up to Astor's millions. The Treasury would be abundantly supplied, by the subscriptions of the masses. Only let the people see that the Government is in real earnest in its purpose, to put down the rebellion, and it will not call on Hercules for help, in vain.

Such is a brief outline of the plan suggested in our hearing, by Major General N. P. Banks for the suppression of the slaveholder's rebellion.

We are glad to know, that the Government is now acting on substantially the very programme presented to us by Gen. Banks, last May. The President in his recent message, asked Congress for authority, to call into the field, 400,000 men, and Congress responded by directing him to summon 500,000 men, and voted five hundred millions of dollars for their support. Young blood has been infused into the army. Gen. McClellan has been placed at the head of the Eastern column and Gen. Fremont of the Western. There is no longer any difficulty in procuring the acceptance of regiments at the War Department. Cavalry and artillery, so sternly tabooed at first, are now being received and organized without stint. The evidence is accumulating on every hand that President Lincoln is exercising his prerogatives in the light of his own sterling common sense, and that he is gathering the willing resources of the country into a thunderbolt which nothing can withstand.

A Railroad Regiment.

The existence of railroads in such numbers in the enemy's country, which, as we advance therein will need to be repaired and made of service, has very naturally introduced some new features not heretofore known in warfare. To meet this emergency the Government has up to this time been forced to rely upon insufficient and temporary expedients. It is now proposed to organize a regiment of railroad machinists, boiler makers, carpenters, and other artificers, to be commanded by men of military education now in railroad service. The organization is included among the new 25 regiments called out by Governor Morgan of New York. It is well started and will soon be complete. The command has been given to Edward W. Serrell, formerly Major in the regular army, but for several years past in the civil service, and whose fitness for the place is unquestionable. He was the engineer of the Lewiston (N. Y.) suspension bridge, for a time engineer of the Hoosic Tunnel, and has built two railroads in Iowa and others in North Carolina. The "railroad regiment" offers employment for some 1,500 men, and more than this number of first-class workmen can be got without difficulty.

Politics in Ohio.

The leaders in the Democratic Convention movement in Ohio, of whom the Cincinnati *Enquirer* is the organ, manifest no disposition to meet the Republican Committee upon the temporary cessation of party politics and the united support of loyal men to a loyal ticket. The *Enquirer* and its clique ridicule the idea. As they are neither loyal men, nor in favor of the prosecution of the war, they would be out of place in such a convention; and prefer to cling to their own movement, though the mass of the party shall leave them to its sole enjoyment. It is gratifying to notice that the people, whether Democrats or Republicans, approve as by one voice the resolutions adopted by the Republican State Committee. Whether the Democrats formally unite in the movement or not, it is certain that a convention will be called at Columbus, in August, upon the sole condition of the maintenance of the Union; that it will be attended by Democrats and Republicans without regard to party differences; that it will be larger in numbers and more important in influence than any similar assemblage known in the history of the State; and that it will nominate a ticket, made up of men whom the people will elect by a majority unprecedented. The Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, the Douglas organ of the northern counties, heartily supports the movement and says:

"The Democrats must follow with or fight the people. The onus of giving to the war a united front, in Ohio, is now with them. Ohio is for the preservation of this glorious country intact, and will so decide at the polls, if untrammeled, by a majority that will place the balance of the vote in the list of scattering."

The Two Civilizations.

The rebel general, Garnett, is killed in the battle of St. George, and his body embalmed and laid in a metallic case, is tenderly forwarded to Richmond, via Harrisburg, Baltimore and Washington, the only hesitancy on the part of our officers, in this their humane and voluntary act, being whether it should be addressed *officially* to Governor Letcher.

The loyal colonel, James Cameron, brother of a Cabinet minister, is killed in the battle of Bull Run. The friends who went with a flag of truce to ask the poor privilege of looking up the body and giving it decent burial, are arrested and sent to Richmond. It is even not permitted to be certainly known whether the remains are yet upon the battle field, unburied like a hundred others, or whether a mausoleum was found in the barbarous destruction by fire of one of our hospitals.

A thousand rebel prisoners, taken in Western Virginia, are let loose by the positive order of Gen. Scott, upon a parole which they have not the honor to keep, and which they even violate upon the instant of their discharge by shooting four of our cavalry.

A thousand Federal prisoners, taken in Eastern Virginia, are worked like slaves in digging entrenchments, but even this is better than to rot and die in foul dungeons.

Several of our colonels, or commissioned officers, captured in battle or by strategy, serve the State that holds them, by picking tobacco leaves in Richmond.

Several of their colonels, under officers or privates, captured by us, are imprisoned, and live in royal state, in the old Capitol building at Washington. Careful provision, with the consent of our authorities, is made for their comfort by the abettors of treason who are still permitted to reside under our flag—even to be paid out of our treasury. Cots and bedding are sent them, with linen sheets and counterpanes of immaculate whiteness. Instead of "pulling tobacco," they are overwhelmed with contributions of cigars and "solace;" while of money and offers of legal advice there is no end. Fair women send them delicate gifts of cakes and jellies and flowers. The tide of sympathy and the stream of visitors, headed by such men as Breckinridge and May, and their lesser followers, is so strong, at last, and oppressive, that for the relief of the turnkey, it has been found necessary to provide a system of "special permits," in order to limit somewhat the number of applications.

These are the facts. Compare and judge.

Troops Going and Returning.

The Baltimore *Sun* completes the record of troops passing through that city, to and from the seat of war, during the week ending with Saturday the 27th as follows: fresh troops for Washington or Harper's Ferry, 18,100; three months' volunteers going home, 13,200. The details are annexed:

FRESH VOLUNTEERS.

	MEN.
Tammany Regiment, New York	800
Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment	900
Fourth Wisconsin "	600
Sixth Pennsylvania "	800
Tenth Pennsylvania "	900
First Regiment, Sickles' Brigade	1,010
Second " " "	900
Third " " "	1,046
Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment	910
Eleventh " "	930
Twelfth Massachusetts "	1,000
Third Vermont "	830
Twelfth Pennsylvania "	800
Sixteenth Indiana "	730
Geary's Pennsylvania Regiment, (28th)	1,000
Colonel Baker's California Regiment, from Old Point	1,420
Colonel Duryea's New York Zouaves, from Old Point	1,000
Colonel Allen's Troy Regiment	900
Colonel Townsend's New York Regiment	850
Recruits for other Regiments	500
Total	18,100

THREE MONTHS' VOLUNTEERS.

	MEN.
First Pennsylvania Regiment	1,000
Second " "	800
Fourth " "	800
Fifth " "	850
Twenty-third " "	906
Eighth New York "	800
Sixty-ninth New York "	900
Third New Jersey "	850
Fourth " "	850
First Rhode Island "	1,020
First Connecticut "	880
First Ohio "	900
Second Ohio "	850
Detachments from other Regiments	1,300
Total	13,200

In addition to those who have passed through Baltimore on their way home, two Regiments, numbering 1,700 men, from Gen. Patterson's command, proceeded from Harper's Ferry by way of Hagerstown.

PERSONAL.

—William H. Lamberton, the deposed and exiled postmaster of Warrington, (Pensacola,) Fla., has reached his former home in Venango county, Pa., with his family, after having suffered all sorts of outrages since April 17th, and the loss of $25,000 in money or personal estate which the rebels stole from him. The post office property of the Government was also stolen.

—Charles D. Robinson, of the Green Bay, Wis., *Advocate*, has left the sanctum to take the position of Quartermaster in Gen. King's Brigade.

—Lieut. Maury, now in the rebel service, and promoted by them to the title of Captain, has been planting in the approaches to Norfolk, some of the most formidable submarine batteries. "They will be," says a Richmond paper, "quite a match for any iron-plated ships that the enemy can bring. The like are to be planted in all our rivers, so as to render our cities and people perfectly secure against any approaches by water."

—Thomas F. Marshall, "the great orator of Kentucky," got so extra drunk and jubilant over the rebel victory at Manassas, last week, that he fell into a street brawl with a blacksmith (a Union man), and was laid out upon the sidewalk in a twinkling. The affair happened in Newport.

—Major General Bishop Pope has not got used to the brevity of military dispatches. He issues orders as long as one of his former sermons; and such is the force of habit, he cannot help throwing the charge of "infidelity" into the teeth of the U. S. troops, as one of the reasons why the pious mind of the rebels should be particularly oppugnant to their advance into Virginia. He says their success "would deprive us (the secesh) of a future." That they (the U. S. troops) are "prompted by delusions of some idolatrous reverence due to a favorite symbol," &c. This mingling of theological vituperation with appeals to the military enthusiasm must be especially edifying and convincing. A rebel soldier must shoot with twice the relish and precision when he knows he is not only sending a bullet into one of "Old Abe's myrmidons," but is also slaying the confederates of the devil.

POPULATION OF IRELAND.—*The Freeman's Journal* publishes the returns of the Irish census for the year 1861. From the returns it appears that the population of Ireland on the 8th of April last, the day on which the census was taken, was 5,764,543, which shows an absolute decrease of population, compared with the census of 1851, of 787,842, or about 12 per cent. Compared with 1841, the decrease is 2,410,581, or 30 per cent. In the religious tables which are now published for the first time, it appears that on the 8th of April the Catholic population was 4,500,000, while other persuasions number 1,273,903.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The New Alarm about Washington—Its Groundlessness—Senator Johnson's Speech.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, July 29.

The military quid nuncs and busy-bodies are again alarmed with a brand-new scheme for the capture of Washington. Beauregard has been heard to say by a "lady direct from Manassas Junction," that he would be in Washington on Tuesday next, and the alarmists are up with a cock-and-bull story of mysteriously secretive rebels found taking night soundings of the Potomac, twenty or thirty miles from Washington, with a view, doubtless, to make the way clear for a fording place for Beauregard's grand army to march across into Maryland and attack Washington in the rear. Edward's Ferry is the place most likely to be fixed upon, if we may credit Madame Rumor for this delightful enterprise. Edward's Ferry is about half way between Washington and Leesburg, which last is but little short of Harper's Ferry, and it is undoubtedly true that an army might ford the Potomac near Edward's Ferry, provided they didn't much mind a wetting for themselves, their baggage or their ammunition.

But why didn't Beauregard, if he wanted to take Washington, do it last week, when the Bull's Run panic was at its height? Very few persons were then here, but I will tell you that ten or fifteen thousand men, with only one or two thousand of them mounted, might have charged down from Fairfax upon Arlington Heights in the rear of our retreating army, put it all into the wildest terror of flight, which would have communicated itself to all the camps over the river, and having captured our fortifications on the Virginia side (these hardly manned with artillerists enough to work the guns), have poured across Long Bridge and seized Washington, while a few well directed shells from mortars planted on the other side would have compelled a surrender on pain of burning the city to the ground. Such would have been a programme worthy of a brilliant and daring military genius. It is barely possible that it might not have succeeded; but in the absence of nearly all our artillery on this side, which had been withdrawn for field service in Virginia, and with scarcely six thousand half disciplined troops then left here, and a vast rout which it would have been impossible to rally under sudden and severe panic, over the river, the chances are that success would have attended the enterprise, unless some inexcusable blunder had been committed by the enemy.

But the golden moment has now gone—and gone forever. It is incredible that after such an experience and such a warning, we should again be driven back to the gates of Washington, and find it in so unprotected a condition as it was a week ago. Already, the five or six days which have elapsed since the return have placed an impassable gulf between the rebel Generals and the execution of any such design. The army has been regathered and recuperated, the three months' volunteers have been weeded out, the pouring squadrons of new levies for three years have been steadily accumulating, the Capitol Hill has been fortified with Sherman's Battery, the fortifications across the Potomac have been greatly extended, the guns have all been placed in position and a large corps of artillerists are being constantly drilled and practiced at them, while the camps of our grand army again cover miles of space in and around the city, and are ready at a moment's warning to repel the advance of an enemy. Arlington Heights can be held against the whole army of Jeff. Davis & Co., and on the Washington side of the Potomac an invading army could get no vantage ground from which to threaten the city with bombardment. They would have to come upon us in the open field—and our past experience of their tactics and their bloody losses at Bull Run in that kind of warfare, are a sufficient guarantee that they will never champion their fate to the renewal in any such contest as that. Washington is actually safer now by many degrees than it was before the repulse of our army last week before Manassas.

The arrival of Maj. Gen. McClellan inspires fresh courage in our troops. He brings with him the prestige of military success, which Gen. McDowell lacked, and besides the great executive talents of McClellan, who has been devoted eminently to the more responsible duties of practical life, since his early military experience, render him peculiarly fitter for a command involving so much prudence and practical knowledge. He will command both the Department of Washington, and that of the Potomac. No such blunders in commissariat, camp organization and field management as were committed in the recent brief campaign under McDowell, will be repeated under McClellan.

Senator Johnson's long-promised speech in defence of the Government, was delivered in the Senate yesterday. For the first time since the Bull's Run disaster the galleries were filled with spectators. The speech was able, caustic, argumentative, and in parts very powerful. He declared without flinching that there were enemies of the Government still on the floor of the Senate, who manifested their sympathies by denouncing the Administration for violating the Constitution and anticipating the action of Congress, while they had not a word of rebuke for all the violations of the Constitution, law and public order committed by the Southern rebels and traitors. The President was condemned for calling out 75,000 volunteers to protect the Capital and save the Government, when the rebel States had called out 100,000 more than a month earlier, and were then on the march to Washington. He was terribly severe on Breckinridge, Powell and Polk, who had laid the war at the door of the Administration, when they knew that Fort Sumter began the war. He showed up Breckinridge's hypocrisy in exclaiming against the government seizures of private papers and property, in self-protection, when the rebels had seized millions and millions of the nation's property, besides impressing, persecuting and murdering its loyal citizens, all over the South. He pictured the treason of Jefferson Davis, educated and nurtured by the fostering care of the Government, a man who had gained all his reputation in its service, now taking the very sword it gave him, which he had drawn in its cause in a foreign land, and plunging it in the heart of his country's government. His sarcasm, when drawing the portrait of Judah P. Benjamin, another of the Confederate thieves, who belonged to "that tribe which divided our Saviour's raiment among them, and upon his vesture cast lots," was overwhelming, and brought down the galleries to an extent which threatened the necessity of clearing them. He said, alluding to letters of marque, that Jeff. Davis had opened an office to give out licenses to rob citizens of the United States of their property, wherever these pirates could pick it up on the high seas.

Mr. Johnson spoke four hours, and made a great and favorable impression. The prospect now is that Congress will get through its work and adjourn before the close of the present week. A.

FROM CAIRO.

The Rebel Movements in Southeast Missouri—New Madrid and Bird's Point—The Watkins's Encampment—Mustering Out and Paying Off.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, July 31, 1861.

Telegraphic dispatches have been pouring in for the last forty-eight hours, from all parts of the West, tendering the services of men and arms to assist in the defence of Cairo and Bird's Point.

Governor Yates telegraphs that State troops are at the command of General Prentiss, and proposes, in case of necessity, to accompany the expedition.

The greatest anxiety seems everywhere to prevail concerning the menacing attitude of the rebel army.

Our good friends, however, throughout the country, need have no apprehensions of an immediate attack on Bird's Point. I am satisfied the rebels are not purposing at this time to march against that place; they know too well the strength of our defenses and the preparations for their reception.

They are not gathering at New Madrid, however, without a purpose.

Claib. Jackson is without doubt at the bottom of this Southeast Missouri movement. He has been, for the past week, at Memphis, and you will notice that almost immediately following his appearance there, the Union City force were on the move. Jackson has Lyon in his eye. Lyon and Sigel are thorns in the ex-Governor's side; they are traversing the southern part of the State with a large army of loyalists, and Jackson's only and constant prayer is for their annihilation. He would give his soul (what there is left of it) to the devil, for a successful fight with those brave officers. Hence the trip to Memphis and the immediate subsequent breaking up of the Union City Camp.

There is no question but that this encampment is broken up. A gentleman was here on yesterday direct from Union City, who states that two regiments have gone to Virginia and eight to Missouri. This gentleman states, furthermore, that just prior to the "break up," there was a grand revolt among the troops; they stacked their arms, declaring that they would never again serve in that encampment and demanding to be immediately led somewhere against the Unionists.

One Wm. J. Mansfield, formerly a citizen of this place, but for two years past a resident in Bloomfield, Mo., was arrested here on yesterday. Mansfield is a printer, and formerly worked in the Cairo *Gazette* office. He was on a visit here and was arrested on the strength of his own declarations that he was an Orderly in the secession army. When examined he refused to give any satisfactory information concerning the rebel army or their movements, but contented himself with the assertion that he *had* been an Orderly simply in the Home Guard of Bloomfield—though admitting that the officers and most of the men of this Guard were now in Watkins's encampment. Before his arrest, however, he had told that the Watkins encampment was some 5,000 strong, that it was being daily reinforced by the rebels from Madrid and the surrounding country, and that their purpose was to work against Gen. Lyon.

Refusing to take the oath of allegiance, Mr. Orderly Mansfield was ordered to the guard house.

Our scouts report mounted bodies of rebels daily passing from Madrid through Sykesville *en route* for the Watkins' army. This man Watkins is, however, no more the generalissimo of that grand rabble, having been succeeded by Gen. Jeff. Thompson. Thompson, whom you will remember as the notorious St. Jo. secessionist, arrived at Watkins' headquarters on Friday last, with 700 Arkansas rebels, and was immediately elected to the command of the army.

An officer of the Hamburg, Union encampment, in Scott county, was here on yesterday. He reports the Unionists of that region and of the Hamburg encampment in daily expectation of an attack from the Watkins rebels, and when it comes, it is feared that these same Unionists will be driven by large numbers of the rebels who are [illegible] the rebel army, and that the homes of many of the officers of this army are in Scott county, it looks probable that their apprehensions are well grounded.

Watkins, who resides in Jackson, Cape Girardeau County, and who has a large, well-stocked plantation near Benton, in Scott County, is known to have sworn a great oath that he would never rest, or fight elsewhere, till the Unionists were driven from Scott and Cape Girardeau counties. And the opinion of the Hamburg officer is that this south-western movement of the rebels, means first, an attack upon Cape Girardeau, then (if successful, of course) march towards Iron Mountain and a rear movement against Gen. Lyon.

So, you see, "doctors will differ" regarding the probable intentions of the rebels—some saying Bird's Point, some Cape Girardeau, and others Gen. Lyon. There are a "thousand and one" rumors floating about here, regarding the matter, and I have from time to time given you the gist of the whole, from which you can form your own conclusions.

There are no camp incidents of any moment to give you. The 10th and 11th Regiments were yesterday mustered out of service, and they are to be paid off as soon as the paymasters can arrange the pay rolls—probably to-morrow or next day.

The 10th Regiment, Col. Morgan's, will go home in a body to recruit for the war. The men of this Regiment have remained here their full time up—not one of them having gone off on furlough—and they are now to have a long visit home, and ample time to fill up for the war.

Corporal Thomas Sims, of Company E, 11th Regiment, was drowned on Sunday, while bathing in the Mississippi. The poor fellow was sportively pushed into the rapid water, and being a poor swimmer, was soon beyond reach of shore and help.

A member of Company F, 8th Regiment, died on Tuesday of *delirium tremens*. He had volunteered for the war, expecting to fight the enemy of his country, but, alas! an enemy more potent became engaged, and the loyal soldier—as thousands before—was compelled to yield.

The work of drilling the "awkward squads" is going ahead vigorously. A short time, only, and the brigade will be up to the old mark in efficiency. L. C.

From Lake Superior—Letter from a Lady Traveler.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

STEAMER SEA BIRD, LAKE SUPERIOR, July 25, 1861.

Although this route has been written about year after year, it seems to me the half has not been told, especially when the trip is made under such favorable auspices as have favored us the entire way. Leaving Chicago the evening of the 13th, we had made most complete arrangement by way of camphor and reviving drops to meet bravely the realities of riding upon the watery deep. We glided on so smoothly with a sky so cloudless and moon so bright that we only told of our progress by noting the increasing distance between us and land. Our kind Captain knew just what we needed to give us color, and recommended exercise in, and inhaling of fresh air, thus creating an action that would give warmth; instead of brooding over the fire as was our wont when we neared Mackinaw—whose chief attraction to us lay in the old fort. Its crumbling walls bespeak for it age. A few cannon pointed defiantly toward us. The troops were taken from here early last Spring, and a lone guard seemed monarch of all his survey. We were told that this has been used of late as a recruiting post for those who are worn and weary in service, or perhaps inactive. I hope if any of our valiant Cairo soldiers are sent here after they have won honor and scars for their country's good, they will be rejuvenated as were those who bathed in the fabled waters, and returned to their homes to enjoy long lives of peace and happiness. We have only to say Cairo, to call forth a long list of interrogatories. I had not before realized that every one felt such an interest in it, and in the noble "soldier boys," who at their country's first call, left their homes and have faithfully done their duty. If complaining at all, that they have not been able to do more. We have had several Mackinaw belles on board; one fat and fair specimen of Anglo-Saxon and aborigine—an eighth mixture was only discernible in the high cheek bones. Another half blood had the olive-tinged complexion, straight black hair, and piercing eyes which told without explanation that she was not far removed in relationship to the primitive race. Accompanying her was a cousin, a blonde, which showed a strange combination in the blending of races—she, too, a quadroon, if the same expression is allowable in this latitude as in the southern. We were told that the best families are thus connected, and rank the same socially. I wonder, if this mundane sphere were to be unhinged in its orbit and swung about, so as to give North and South a change of position, if those more or less tinged with a darker shade would find themselves ranking A No. 1 in the best society? At Sugar Island we went through Mr. Church's jam manufactory. In their season, (about two weeks later,) the Indians bring in berries by the bushel, and the far famed raspberry jam of Lake Superior, is manufactured by the ton and contracted for in Chicago. The land seems sterile—no gardens, and very few flowers. The only attempt towards cultivation that we noticed is an occasional patch of potatoes; the sandy soil favors a fine quality and good yield.

The interference of navigation by the rapids of Sault St. Marie is obviated by the Ship Canal, finished some five years since—a paying improvement, each boat giving according to its tonnage—ours paying $32 toll each way. Before this canal was made, a railroad three quarters of a mile long conveyed passengers and freight to the boat, at necessarily great delay and trouble.

We were summoned on deck to bid adieu for a season to Lake Superior, while we made a trip up Lake Portage, twelve miles, to discharge freight at the two little mining towns, of two years' growth, Houghton and Hancock, on opposite shores. A railroad extending three quarters of a mile back brings the ore to the crushing establishment. I do not give that as the name proper but because of its appropriateness, for the huge pieces are shoveled into the machine, and after passing through the various grinding and washing processes, come out particles of pure copper, specimens of which we secured.

A narrow neck of land about half a mile in width separates Portage Lake from Superior, which in returning the twelve miles and going around about way makes extra travel of a hundred miles. When Uncle Sam's purse gets plethoric I would suggest he make a passage through, to avoid mileage and facilitate a free interchange of water between the great and little lake.

I cannot but notice the difference in the management of this and our river boats—on those it is considered a necessity to shower profane language upon, and give unceasing orders to the deck-hands when carrying freight. Here they move as briskly, and not a loud word is spoken by the commander. Everything on board is done with such quietness and order that one feels as if in their own quiet home. The only thing we really feel a need of that is not furnished, is the latest news. We have nothing reliable since the 19th. A rumor came from shore that movements in Virginia had not been favorable. We hope it will result in rumor, and that when our package of papers reaches (that our friend is going to forward,) all will be as we would wish, favoring the right, and crushing, if slowly, surely, the wrong. Should you think this worthy a place in your paper, I may write anon of our fishing success, mining explorations, the effect of this cool air upon the invalid portion of our company. Symptoms for the better are thus far favorable, as shown in a vigorous appetite. M. J. S.

The Battle and the Newspapers—Letter from Capt. E. B. Ward, who Saw How it Was Done.

DETROIT, July 29th, 1861.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

I admire the fair, manly and *truthful* position you have taken and maintained in reference to the war and our recent disaster.

The truth is all in a nutshell, and it is singular that so large a share of the press are not willing to acknowledge it. The people furnished a large army at the call of the President. They had at least one hundred and twenty thousand men who could have been used at Manassas without endangering any important point. It was known before the battle that nearly all the Confederate troops were concentrated at Manassas. With these facts before them, whose fault was it making the attack with twenty thousand tired and hungry troops? Was it the fault of the New York *Tribune*, the *Times*, or the Chicago TRIBUNE? or was it the fault of the few civilians who went to witness the battle? I think the answer to this most significant question consists in the fact that no less than eight of the most important officers who had the planning and executing of the campaign, were from seventy to eighty years old; that at least one of the generals was beastly drunk on the day of the battle, and another (Patterson) had proved in numerous cases before the battle, that he either sympathised with the rebels or that he was determined not to fight. That we had force enough, had it all been used, to have surrounded the rebels and cut off their supplies, or if used to advantage on the field of battle to have driven them from their position at Bull's Run and Manassas, there is no sort of doubt; and it is plain that unless our armies can be more skillfully and actively employed, we had better at once give up the contest and admit our want of military capacity to cope with a comparatively weak foe.

The rapid retirement of superannuated, cowardly and drunken officers from the army, proves that the Administration takes the same view of the case as you do, and when the effects of the Examining Board upon the merely political appointments become fully developed, there is no sort of doubt but our army will be well officered by brave, discreet, and energetic men. So soon as this is accomplished, and not till then, can we expect to conquer. The work of regeneration is going bravely on, and I have no misgivings as to the result. Our troops have been proved to be brave and devoted; and with the best officers the country affords the great and free North will yet annihilate the armies of despotism and rule wherever found within the limits of the once United States.

Respectfully, E. B. WARD.

A Kentucky "Neutral" in Georgia.

Ex-Gov. Morehead of Kentucky is an intense neutrality man when he is at home; but if we may believe the Macon *Telegraph*, he is as good a secessionist as they make anywhere in the land of Dixie when he travels in the State of Georgia. Having been invited to a seat in the Georgia Cotton Planters' Convention, the *Telegraph* says:

He was greeted with rapturous applause upon his entrance. He gave a glowing description of the condition of Kentucky, and stated, notwithstanding the overwhelming Union majority in that State, that were a vote taken now upon the question whether she should go with the North or South, that 99 out of every 100 would vote to go with the South. The stand taken by the intense Union men of that State was that of neutrality. There is a large number of aged men, who fought under the Stars and Stripes in the Northwest, and in the Mexican war, from Vera Cruz to the Halls of the Montezumas, whose reverence for the Union amounts almost to idolatry, and who have a lingering hope that by some miraculous power the Union will still be preserved; but every young man in the State is heart and soul with the South. Kentucky was virtually in the situation of Missouri and Maryland. She had seven hundred miles of border on abolition States, accessible by means of numerous railroads, but only one railroad from the South. A horde of 100,000 abolitionists could be poured into Kentucky in ten days' time, while reinforcements from the South could only come by *one* source, and therefore limited.

It therefore behooved Kentucky to be prudent, as her position was eminently a perilous one. But the great heart of Kentucky throbbed in sympathy with the South. As for himself, he had been a devoted Union man—was an intense Union man until Lincoln's proclamation of the 15th of April. Then he felt that it was time to draw the sword and throw away the scabbard. All that he had or was—his heart and soul, property, and all—was dedicated to the cause of Southern independence, and, old as he was, he stood ready to shoulder his musket in the ranks of his fellow-countrymen, to vindicate Southern rights and honor upon the battle-field. Every heart beat in unison with the conviction that our brave soldiers in Virginia would conquer the proud cohorts of Lincoln. But suppose that our brave and gallant brethren shall be driven out of the Old Dominion, shall we yield up our arms and give up the contest? [Loud cries of No! No! No!] the blood of our brave men fallen in such a conflict would rise up as incense to nerve every Southern arm, and invigorate every Southern heart to redoubled efforts in this great cause for liberty and justice. The speaker was loudly applauded.

Northern and Southern Bravery Contrasted.

The present war has lasted quite long enough to settle beyond a doubt the relative question of Northern and Southern bravery, and to exhibit the peculiarities of our mode of fighting as compared with that practiced by the South. It is the old, old story of history over again. The Northern troops fight with the full front, the open, honest bravery of men who are valiant in a good cause. The Southern soldiers fight like the Indians, hide themselves behind woods, thickets and masked batteries; have recourse to every mean and dishonorable feint and stratagem, and wreak their weak vengeance on the wounded and the dying. The Northern troops fight for their country and its glorious flag, which no act of theirs shall disgrace. The Southerners fight for present success, and care nothing for their reputations or for the world's opinion or the means which they use to secure victory. It is the Southern Sepoy against the Northern soldier. It is the Indian against the white man. Southern bravery is that of the serpent, and Northern bravery is that of the man.

But if they did not rival even the Indian in bravery, they at least equalled him in ingenuity and cunning. Some of them, it is said, displayed the Union flag at Bull's Run, to attract small squads of our troops toward them. Others shouted, "Don't fire on your brothers," from behind their masked batteries, in order to take advantage of the momentary confusion thus caused, and pour in a murderous volley. Is this Southern bravery and chivalry? Or is it chivalric to rob the dead and telegraph to Nashville how many gold dollars a wounded Union officer had in his pocket? Is it chivalric to butcher the wounded, to nail prisoners to a tree for targets, to hack and quarter the bodies of the dead? Is it chivalric to fire upon hospitals and ambulances, to kill nurses and attendants, to wound and capture surgeons? Northern "savages" give water to wounded rebels, who return bullets for thanks; care for the injured, bury the dead, treat the prisoners with kindness and consideration, and, in short, fight like brave soldiers, but like humane men also. Can the chivalric say the same of themselves after the recent atrocities at Bull's Run? If the South sent its "gentlemen" to the war, of what must its general population consist? The true Southern gentlemen never had a hand in such fighting.

This contrast between Northern and Southern bravery, as displayed in the present war, shows that the South is entirely at the mercy of the North, and that our success is certain and assured. It is to be hoped that the principles of honor, morality and humanity instilled into our soldiers will lead them to treat the rebels, as heretofore, like deceived and erring kinsmen, to be defeated only to be again restored to the blessings of the Union. But God help the South if it continues to make this a battle *à l'outrance*. The greatest patience has its limit, and such outrages as those committed after the battle of Bull's Run, will only bring upon the South that utter ruin and desolation which all right-minded conscientious men are striving to avert. Let the South, then, be warned in time, and spare itself this moral suicide. Unless the rebel troops behave like Christians, the Northern soldiers can hardly be expected to treat them as such.—*New York Herald.*

Col. Berdan and the War Department.

The importance of adding to our army ten companies of absolutely first rate shots, to act, not in a mass, but detached in separate companies as occasion may require, needs no argument. Garibaldi would have held Rome against Gen. Oudinot, with his powerful besieging army, but for the deadly rifles of the Chasseurs de Vincennes. These sharpshooters used their weapons with an effect commensurate with the extraordinary pains taken by the French Government in teaching them. Raised by the conscription, in itself a most heavy tax, they had been paid and educated by the Government for years, to prepare them when wanted. Here, on the contrary, we have a corps of marksmen, self-educated, volunteering at the precise moment when most wanted. Of course they are welcomed with the greatest delight at the War Department! What says Col. Berdan? Let the following paragraph from his letter answer:

"To effect this has cost so much hard labor that I am sure it could not have been done in much less time. Indeed, but for the favorable consideration the project has received from first to last from the *President* and General Scott, I could never have succeeded thus far in surmounting the legal, technical, and imaginary obstacles which were presented to this new arm at the War Department and by the State authorities."

If there were not already so many well authenticated instances of this blundering policy on the part of the War Department, this would be almost incredible.

Mr. Berdan also states that his success has exceeded his expectations, and declares that with proper encouragement, five thousand first class shots could be organized within sixty days. He thinks they could be as effective as five, or even ten times the number of ordinary troops with the ordinary weapon.

The loss of our cannon, perhaps the greatest disgrace at Bull Run, appears to have been owing to the horses having been shot (the reserve horses also) by the sharp-shooters of the enemy for this express purpose. This is but one out of many proofs that might be given of the efficiency of trained marksmen.—*Phila. Bulletin.*

The Enemy Compliments Gen. McClellan.

The New Orleans *True Delta* has an article boasting of the superior generalship shown thus far in the war by the Northern officers. It concludes with the following compliment to Gen. McClellan:

We hear that McClellan *an officer of unquestionable capacity, an accomplished, enterprising and successful soldier*, is to be put at the head of their invading armies, subordinate only to Lieut. Gen. Scott. We do not regret this change so far as the fame of Beauregard is concerned; on the contrary, we rejoice that it has been made, because we know there could be little credit in scattering such troops as have hitherto encountered our heroic men in battle, led on by Pattersons, Butlers, and such like political trash. McClellan is worthy of Beauregard's attention, and while we have not for a moment a doubt of the result of their first measurement of arms in the field, nor of any later conflict, so far as the honor and reputation of Louisiana's great soldier is involved, we hope, when they are face to face arrayed against each other, no great disparity of force nor deficiency of material will be allowed to cripple our side on the eventful occasion. *In presence of an officer so thoroughly a soldier as McClellan, it will not do for our gallant boys to sleep or be negligent on outpost duty, in contempt of their foe*; he will, if any one can, make something of the sons of the pilgrims, the descendants of the May Flower's passengers, and therefore our complete satisfaction that one whom it will be really a great honor to defeat is now to be put at the head of the Lincoln army of subjugation.

How are We to Get Back our Prisoners?

The rebels captured, and still hold, probably 500 men as prisoners at the Bull's Run affair. How are they to be released? In no way at present but by exchange. But, although we have captured great numbers of the rebels since the commencement of hostilities, we have let them all go again with the exception of a few officers and spies. We hardly hold a man of the rank and file. We administer the oath of allegiance, and turn them loose to swell again the ranks of the enemy. It is no offence whatever to be found in arms against the United States. Gen. McClellan's command captured nearly 1,000 men, who were permitted to go on taking the everlasting oath. Had they been detained they would have been the means of releasing every soldier captured in the late fight. They would have been so much capital on hand, to be off-set against a reverse of our own. Now, before we can get back our lost men, we must make a new haul.

We cannot understand this mode of proceeding. If we are not to inflict upon traitors the penalty due to treason, why not, for a time at least, place them on their probation, and put them in a position in which they can do no harm? To administer an oath to a man found in arms, and who may have the moment previous taken the life of a loyal citizen or soldier, is one of the greatest farces ever enacted. What do such villains care for an oath? As they have already committed moral perjury, we only deceive ourselves by supposing that they will respect any public declaration of their loyalty. Perhaps our defeats may gradually cure us of many delusions which have rendered this war an anomaly and an exception in the history of military operations.—*New York Times.*

Afternoon Dispatches.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

The Rebels will not Attack Washington—The New York Delegation Demand the Acceptance of Gen. Wool—A Rebel Scouting Party Captured—Reported Removal of Gen. Butler to another Department—A Fight in Progress at Pocomoke River.

WASHINGTON, July 31, 1861—3 P. M.—Information has been received here that since the affair at Bull's Run, the rebels have concentrated an immense army in Virginia, and have an available force of 240,000 men. North Carolina, Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama at once agreed to double the quota already levied upon them.

It appears that the rebels do not intend to make an attack upon this city. A lieutenant in the regular army who was captured and made his escape from Manassas last Monday, states that from conversations which he overheard, it is not their intention to advance upon Washington. The question has been discussed, and Beauregard was opposed to any such policy. His idea is to act on the defensive.

Up to Monday, but few troops had left for the direction of Washington. A large number had been thrown forward toward Fairfax. He is of opinion that they intend to make a stand at that place, as implements for entrenchments and fortifications had been sent out in large quantities. Nearly all the prisoners, he says, have been sent to Richmond. There were a great many of our wounded at Manassas.

At the meeting of the New York delegation yesterday, Mr. Corning, of Albany, proposed the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the judgment of the New York delegation, General Wool should be called into active service at once.

Adopted unanimously.

It is reported that Ben. Wood has offered to go to Richmond to endeavor to procure the release of his colleague in Congress, Mr. Ely, and Col. Corcoran, and that the President has the matter under advisement.

Yesterday, Beauregard was reconnoitering in person, within three or four miles of the Chain Bridge, and left a party of ten or fifteen of his troops scouting there. But ten minutes afterwards, the latter were all made prisoners by Capt. Mott, of New York, and a Union company that went out for the purpose of capturing them.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The President sent the following army appointments to the Senate to-day for confirmation:

MAJOR GENERALS.—N. P. Banks, of Illinois; John A. Dix, of New York; Benjamin F. Butler, of Mass.; and Capt. John Pope, of the Topographical Engineers, U. S. A.

BRIGADIER GENERALS.—George A. McCall, of Pa.; Samuel R. Curtis, Iowa; Philip Kearney, N. J.; Joseph J. Reynolds, Ind.; Rufus King, Wis.; J. D. Cox, Ohio; Stephen Hurlbut, Ill.; Franz E. Sigel, Mo.; Robert C. Schenck, Ohio; B. M. Prentiss, Ill.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERALS.—Daniel T. Van Buren, N. Y.; Don Piatt, Ohio; Joseph Bryce Smith, N. Y.; Marcus J. Parrott, Kansas; Henry J. Biddle, Pa.; George S. Rose, Ind.; Simon M. Preston, Ill.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERALS.—James Bradshaw, Ind.; John Taylor, Iowa; Jacob Dock, Pa.; Charles W. Mulson, Ohio; Fielding Lowry, Ohio; John W. Rankin, Iowa; Reuben B. Hatch, Ill.; Jesse W. Tell, Ill.; J. W. Shaffer, Ill.; G. L. Pierce, Ill.; Henry Z. Curtis, Iowa; Edward M. Davis, Ill.; Chandler Hall, Ill.; Henry S. Fitch, Ill.; John Levering, Ind.; John P. Rutherford, Pa.; Dexter F. Parker, Mass.

ASSISTANT COMMISSARIES OF SUBSISTENCE.—Speed Butler, Ill.; Thomas F. Wilson, Va.; James Beachelow, Pa.; Francis Dare, Ohio; Daniel Leslt, Pa.; W. C. Taskinton, Ind.; William Jackson, Ill.; Wm. Donaldson, Pa.; Richard McAllister, Iowa.

Among the New York delegation's suggestions for Brigadiers, are Col. Blenker, Major Doubleday, Capt. Seymour of Fort Sumter, Cols. Slocum and Duryea, Gen Burnett, and Capt. Veile.

The whole number of killed, wounded and missing of the New York Fire Zouaves is 235. They are to be sent to New York, being thoroughly demoralized.

[N. Y. Tribune's Dispatch.]

The following nominations for Brigadier Generals were sent into the Senate to-day. The dates of all the commissions are May 17th.

Col. Samuel P. Heintzelman, of the 17th Infantry; Col. Andrew Porter, of the 16th Infantry, the present Provost Marshal of the city; Col. Wm. B. Franklin, 12th Infantry; Col. Chas. H. Stone, 14th Infantry; Lieut. Col. Thomas W. Sherman, 5th Artillery; Jos. Hooker, of California; Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois, Captains in the regular army; Frederick W. Lander, of Virginia; Edward Baker, of Oregon; E. F. Kelley, of Virginia; Jno. A. McClernand, of Illinois, M. C. from that State.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The following orders have just been promulgated:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, Washington, July 30, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 13.

Searches of houses for arms, traitors or spies, and arrest of offenders in such matters, shall only be made in any department by the special authority of the commander thereof, except in extreme cases admitting of no delay. By command of Lt. Gen. Scott.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Ass't Adj't Gen.

Another order has been issued by General Scott to the army, or to persons who, in consequence of the war, may be near the grounds and tomb of Washington to regard all these as sacred. Wise's retreat is confirmed, but under what circumstances is unknown.

Rumors from Fortress Monroe—A Fight on the Pocomoke River.

NEW YORK, August 1.—The Baltimore *American* of yesterday evening has the following: Rumors prevailed about Fortress Monroe that Gen. Butler would be placed in another military department, and the command of that department would be assigned to Gen. Wool.

Lieut. Crosby, United States Navy, was sent by Commodore Stringham, with an armed brig to the mouth of the Pocomoke river, for the purpose of firing upon a number of boats, said to have been carrying supplies to the Confederates on the eastern shore of Virginia, from Baltimore. The tug was well armed and manned. The Lieutenant had orders to act determinedly. The result had not transpired, but about nine o'clock at night a brisk cannonading was heard in the direction of Pocomoke, and it appeared that more than one party was engaged in it.

Movements of the Royal Guests.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—Prince Napoleon Bonaparte and a portion of his suite left for Washington by the evening train yesterday, leaving the Princess and other ladies of his party at the New York Hotel. The Prince will take a tour through the West and return in a few weeks.

Want of Back Bone.

[From the N. Y. Herald, July 30.]

For the last few days several leading bankers and moneyed men have been going about wringing their hands, and declaring the affair at Bull Run has ruined the country. Our very first disaster seems to have knocked all the pluck out of those fellows, who are snivelling like whipped schoolboys. It is well for the country that Wall street has so little influence in directing our national affairs.

There is a story in the history of Rome which these weak-backed money dealers should ponder. When Varro returned from the battle of Cannæ, where he had lost 90,000 men, and had been most horribly beaten by the Carthagenians, he hastened to the Senate and told his story, extenuating nothing, denying nothing, and winding up with a request for "more men." The Senate instantly, on motion of its leader, passed a unanimous vote of thanks to Varro, "for that he had not despaired of the republic." This is the way the Romans took their defeats.

We are not so foolish as to expect to take anything by appealing to the manhood of the backboneless bankers, whose courage oozed out of their fingers when the little affair at Bull Run reached their ears. But they ought to think more of their interests than to whisper a word about compromise. Peace now would inaugurate secession as a cardinal principle of our government; would consecrate eternal anarchy throughout the country; would depreciate all kinds of property, and render government stocks absolutely worthless; would render trade forever insecure and liable to periodical revulsions; would compel us to keep on foot at least as large an army as we have at present, and would so disgrace us in the eyes of foreigners, that no American would be able to hold up his head again. Let us hear none of it, then; let us rather thank Providence that the trifling rebuff our arms met with at Bull Run has put us in the way of correcting evils which, had they continued to exist, might have proved fatal to our interests hereafter.

Rebel Accounts of the Fight.

The Manassas correspondent of the Louisville *Courier* gives the following account of the condition of the fight up to noon, making out that the Confederates were beaten at that time:

The fortunes of the day were evidently against us. Some of our best officers had been slain, and the flower of our army lay strewn upon the field, ghastly in death or gaping with wounds. At noon the cannonading is described as terrific. It was an incessant roar for more than two hours, the havoc and devastation at this time being fearful. McDowell, with the *aid of Patterson's division of twenty thousand*, [Oh, that this statement had been true.—ED.], had very nearly outflanked us, and were just in the act of possessing themselves of the railway to Richmond. Then all would have been lost. But most opportunely, I may say providentially, at this juncture, Gen. Johnston with his division—our army, as we fondly call it, for we have friends and brothers in camp and field for three months—reappeared and made one other desperate struggle to obtain the vantage ground. Elsey's brigade of Marylanders and Virginians led the charge, and right manfully did they execute the work.

Immense Rush of Negroes to Fortress Monroe.

A dispatch from Fortress Monroe, dated July 29th, says:

It became apparent, early last evening, that the rebels meditated an attack on Hampton. General Butler determined to abandon the town in case of a formidable advance, and at seven o'clock the order was given for families and goods to be removed. Within one hour orders were also issued to burn the town rather than have it fall into the hands of the enemy. The General well understands that the possession of Hampton by the rebels will be of no particular importance.

A stampede of the colored population took place all night, and to-day the road has been lined with refugees to the fortress, and army wagons and carts bringing in goods from Hampton. The road has presented a most remarkable appearance; nearly 1,000 contraband men, women and children must have come in during the last twenty four hours. For the present those not encamped in the Fortress, will be in and around the seminary building, lately the headquarters of Colonel Duryea.

[illegible], Mo.—Elopement of the Young Wife of a Rich Gotham Merchant.

The Sunday St. Louis *Republican* afforded its readers and, hereafter, many outsiders, the following specimen romance, in one scandalous act:

On the 8th of July Mrs. Emma Amelia Scott, the wife of a rich merchant in New York city, eloped with a Mr. Newton St. John, one of the fast young men that abound in that metropolis. The husband and parents of the lady were almost frantic at her disappearance, and New York detectives were dispatched in pursuit of the couple. A few days ago one of the officers arrived in this city and called on the Chief of Police. He stated that he had been over nearly all of the West where it was probable the parties would go, but finding no traces, should return home. He left, however, the miniatures of the lovers with Chief McDonough, so that he might recognize and arrest them should they come to this city. Saturday the Chief received information that led him to suspect the couple were among the passengers on the steamer Hawkeye State, just arrived from St. Paul, and detectives Welsh and Eagan were dispatched with the miniatures to find out.

At Barnum's Hotel they learned that a gentleman and lady, answering to the description, had taken rooms, with the intention of starting the next day for Chicago. On further inquiry they became convinced they had found the parties, and so reported at head-quarters. The Chief at once proceeded to Barnum's, knocked at the door of the suspected room, and, recognizing the person who opened it as the fascinating Mr. St. John, at once addressed him by that name. The youth was at first disposed to deny his identity, but, finding it useless, confessed to the family cognomen, and introduced the absconding wife to his unwelcome visitor. They were both at once taken into custody, and Newton spent the balance of the day in as unromantic a place as the calaboose. When he came forth in the evening to more pleasant quarters, his personal appearance to say the least, was not as impressive as when stopping at Barnum's.

Mrs. Scott, who is nineteen years of age, and remarkably interesting in appearance, was sent to a private house, where she will remain until her parents or some officers arrive from New York. The lady stated that when they left New York, they took the cars at Jersey City and went to Philadelphia, stopping at the Continental Hotel. From there they started for the West, going to Milwaukee and St. Paul, where they stayed six days. They there took passage for this city, intending to go next to Chicago, where, their money being nearly gone, they could procure a livelihood as best they might. Previous to starting on their journey, Mrs. Scott drew from a bank, where she had a deposit, the sum of three hundred dollars. Only thirty dollars of this is now left, Mr. St. John having the misfortune to be without funds when commencing the journey and not having received any since.

The truant wife had jewelry to the value of about $1,500, and a great quantity of fine clothes in her trunks. These would probably have been sacrificed when the money was spent. She stated that it was useless to take her back to New York and the home of her husband, as, added to the shame of facing those she had injured, she loved the man with whom she had fled, and was determined to live with him. She plead eagerly to be allowed to share his imprisonment, when he was first locked up in the calaboose. Chief McDonough telegraphed the news of the arrest to the lady's friends, and they will probably arrive on Monday, to take her back to the home which she deserted. What will become of Mr. Newton St. John, who has both a moustache and side whiskers, is uncertain.

Great State Encampment—An Illinois Army.

Government having accepted the additional regiments tendered by the Governor of Illinois, we understand that the whole force, including all the independent regiments accepted from the State, and yet not fully organized, twenty-one in all, are to rendezvous immediately at Clear Lake, six miles east of Springfield.

Arrangements are making for their reception and equipment, and immediate organization into brigades.

The location of the camp is a most judicious one, about a mile from Jamestown station on the Great Western Railroad, in the vicinity of a beautiful lake of excellent water, surrounded by groves of fine timber, with suitable open land contiguous for parade and drill grounds.

The large force thus concentrated will be put in condition for active service as rapidly as possible, when Illinois will have in the field, for the war, near 35,000 men.—*State Register.*

A FEMALE SPY.—The First Kentucky Regiment, which is now on duty in Western Virginia, arrested a female spy last week. She says she is from Georgia. She came to Cincinnati and enlisted in the First Kentucky Regiment, thinking she would get in General McClellan's army. She was caught writing letters containing our army movements for the enemy. She endured all the hardships of camp life as bravely as any of the "boys," making at one time a forced march over a rough, hilly country of 30 miles with only two scant meals. She refused to give her name.

FIGHTING ON THE SABBATH.—It is said by those who are acquainted with the history of American battles, that not a single battle, waged and fought on the Sabbath, was gained by the attacking party during the wars of the Revolution. In a public assembly of citizens, that statement was made as a matter of fact, and the hope was expressed that General Scott might be induced to follow the example of General Washington, never to engage the enemy on the Sabbath, unless first attacked by him. Let our fatigued and worn out soldiers have the Sabbath for rest. Our troops must have rest, and need the Sabbath.—*N. Y. Sun.*

ICE BOXES, REFRIGERATORS, WATER COOLERS, MASSER'S PATENT ICE CREAM FREEZERS, Bathing Apparatus, AT VAN SCHAACK'S, 47 State Street, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN TEA KETTLE.

LEGAL BLANKS.—Mr. Wentworth's stock of Blanks [illegible] comprises a complete assortment of all kinds required by REAL ESTATE DEALERS, ATTORNEYS, JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, SHERIFFS, CONSTABLES, TAX COLLECTORS, Circuit Court Officers, County Court Officers, Notaries, Judges of Election, Business Men, &c. We shall give especial attention to this branch of business, and endeavor to supply our customers with the very BEST LEGAL FORMS IN USE. Careful revisions will be made by competent jurists, as our State Laws are modified. Special Blanks printed to order at Short Notice. Orders solicited from any part of the State. Goods sent by Express C. O. D. Address or apply to WILLIAM H. RAND, TRIBUNE OFFICE.

SAWS.—CAST STEEL, PATENT GROUND, CIRCULAR, CROSS CUT, MILL AND MORLAY SAWS. We call the attention of Lumbermen and others to our complete stock of Saws. These Saws are made from the best CAST STEEL, ground with PATENT GRINDING MACHINERY, Are perfectly balanced—possess entire TRUTH and UNIFORMITY OF SURFACE, and are in all respects superior to Saws ground in any other manner. We can give our Saws of equal thickness from the cutting edge to the centre, or gradually reduce them from the centre to the edge, to any thickness of tooth desired. Call and examine or address VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., 199 & 201....Randolph Street....199 & 201. Tin Plate & Metal Warehouse. AGENTS FOR HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES.

$1,000 CASH AND A LOT 120 BY 150 FEET, With a large Two Story Dwelling, Unencumbered, In the heart of the City of Sheboygan, will be exchanged for Chicago City Property. Also 5,000 to loan from three to five years in sums to suit. GREENEBAUM BROS. Under Marine Bank, Entrance on Lasalle st.

CHAS. A. EATON—Agent, IMPORTER OF GUNS And Sporting Apparatus, Colt's, Allen's and other Pistols. Gunsmith's Materials, Bowie Knives, Dirks, Etc. Agents for Oriental Powder Company and Wisconsin Shot. NO. 86 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, Opposite the Tremont House.

SILK AND BUNTING FLAGS, Of the best quality, constantly on hand, and made to order by GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., Ship Chandlers, and dealers in TWINES AND CORDAGE, Nos. 205 and 207 South Water street, corner of Wells.

IMPORTANT.—Look in at 175 RANDOLPH STREET, Chicago, [illegible]

NATIONAL PREMIUM CATAWBA WINE, BY THE CASE OR BOTTLE, AT GALE BROTHERS, Druggists.

PURE GRAPE JUICE, FOR SACRAMENTAL PURPOSES, AT GALE BROTHERS, Pharmaceutists and Dealers in Choice Medical Merchandise, 202 Randolph street.

REFRIGERATORS.—WINSHIP'S PATENT SELF-VENTILATING REFRIGERATORS. This celebrated article is the only Self-Ventilating Refrigerator IN THE MARKET. It not only keeps its contents cool, BUT SWEET, with no MIXING OF FLAVORS. Fish and Berries can be kept on the same shelf. It in fact is the only SCIENTIFIC REFRIGERATOR MADE, All others are merely ICE BOXES. Winship's Patent covers all Ventilating process in any Refrigerator. We have numerous Certificates from Scientific Men as to its great superiority. SOLD WHOLESALE OF ALL SIZES BY VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., METAL WAREHOUSE, 199 & 201.....Randolph Street.....199 & 201. AT RETAIL BY A. GARFIELD, 39 and 41 State Street, Where the principle and working of the Refrigerator can be seen.

WHAT IS IT?—A Capital contrivance for warm weather. WESTLAKE'S PATENT. A great Economizer of Fuel. SUMMER STOVE, The Mistress' Pleasure. FOR HEATING FLAT IRONS, The Servant's Delight. It Works Perfect. It is all that it claims to be. CHEAP, CONVENIENT, VALUABLE. For sale at VAN SCHAACK'S (Sign of the Golden Tea Kettle) 47 State street.

CATARRH! CATARRH! CATARRH! DR. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY! WARRANTED to be a sure cure for CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD. ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons die yearly in this country of Consumption. Every physician knows that with fully two-thirds of this number, the disease first commences as a Catarrh in the Nose. [illegible] Price of the Catarrh Remedy, $2.00—sufficient for one month, with full and clear directions. Office, 196 Lake, Corner of Wells Street. Address Dr. D. H. SEELYE, P. O. Box 4355, Chicago, Ill.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF DRY GOODS, CARPETS, ETC., At 139 Lake Street. The entire stock of Dry Goods lately belonging to Nelson M. Laney will be offered for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash [illegible] WILLIAM W. PHELPS, Assignee. The above sale is hereby postponed until the 15th day of August, 1861. WILLIAM W. PHELPS, Assignee.

BITTER WINE OF IRON. BITTER WINE OF IRON. BITTER WINE OF IRON. BITTER WINE OF IRON. BITTER WINE OF IRON. BITTER WINE OF IRON. A combination of IRON, SHERRY WINE and PERUVIAN BARK. No medicine can equal this preparation for giving tone and vigor to the system, and rapidly improving the appetite. Prepared only by SMITH & DWYER, Druggists and Chemists, 94 Lake st., opposite Tremont House.

HENRY WIGGERS, Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in GOLD MOULDING, LOOKING GLASS, PICTURE Oval and Ornamental Picture Frame Warehouse, 153 RANDOLPH STREET, Opposite the Court House, Chicago, Illinois. Steam Factory, 227, 229 and 231 State st, and 51 and 53 LaSalle st. French Mirrors, Portrait and Oval Frames of every kind. Old frames re-gilt equal to new. P. O. Box 1644.

GEORGE T. ABBEY, MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Etc., Etc., 186 LAKE STREET. Sporting Apparatus and Gun Materials. Rifles made to order, with all the modern improvements. Telescopic Sights, Patent Muzzle, etc. Repairing promptly done and warranted. Sole Agent for Hazard's Powder.

BIRD CAGES!—BIRD CAGES! BIRD CAGES! BIRD CAGES! AND FISHING TACKLE, FISHING TACKLE, FISHING TACKLE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. At Peugeot's Great Variety Store, No. 111 RANDOLPH STREET, KINGSBURY BLOCK.

VAN SCHAACK, 47 ----- State Street, ----- 47 HAS THE "PEACE MAKER," A COOKING STOVE WITH SIX BOILER HOLES OF FULL SIZE AND A Roasting and Broiling Chamber, [illegible] THE BAKING OVEN Is large, thoroughly ventilated, and is furnished with a Patent Enameled Oven [illegible] MOVEABLE HOT WATER RESERVOIR, [illegible] THE PEACE MAKER Occupies no more room than the common kind of cooking stove with only four boiler holes, while ITS CAPACITY IS ONE-HALF GREATER [illegible] ECONOMY, CONVENIENCE AND DISPATCH.

GALESBURG, June 26th, 1861. MESSRS. HERRING & CO., Chicago: GENTS:—It gives us much pleasure to inform you that in the late destructive fire in this place the HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE, Which we purchased a few years since, and which contained all our Valuable Books, Papers, &c., came out ALL RIGHT, And (with the exception of the binding of the books being curled by the steam), in as good a state of preservation As when first put into the Safe. We shall want another of larger size as soon as we get located. Yours truly, BARTLETT & JUDSON.

BIRD CAGES.—100 Patterns. Also, Parrot and Squirrel Cages, Cups, Fountains, &c., at wholesale. AT 138 LAKE STREET. BARNUM BROS.

FISHING TACKLE.—Fish Hooks, Lines, Spoon Baits, Reels, Flies, Floats, &c., &c. REED POLES [illegible] BARNUM BROS.

FLAGS, DRUMS, ROSETTES, [illegible] BARNUM BROS.

CHILDREN'S GIGS, Carriages, CABS, CARTS, CHAIRS, CRADLES, &c. Wholesale and Retail, at 138 Lake street. BARNUM BROS.

SOMETHING NEW AND STILL SOMETHING WHICH STOOD THE TEST OF YEARS, AND STILL GROWS More and More Popular Every Day. IS PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE. SEE WHAT OTHERS SAY OF IT. A distinguished St. Louis Physician [illegible]

SOLD IN CHICAGO BY J. H. REED & CO., LORD & SMITH, SMITH & DWYER, E. H. SARGEANT, AND ALL OTHER DEALERS IN CHICAGO. Also, by the following Druggists in Illinois: [illegible] Wholesale Agents in Chicago [illegible] at Manufacturers' Prices: FULLER & FINCH, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

Special Notices.

A Friend in Need. Try it.—DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet of Connecticut, the great bone-setter, and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. As an external remedy it is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over four hundred certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest this fact. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, 79 State street, Chicago, and by all Druggists.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scrofula. [illegible] When you are sick, and do not know what the matter is, perhaps you have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery. For sale by all Druggists.

Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound [illegible] For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, corner State and Randolph streets, Chicago, wholesale and retail agent for the Northwestern States.

Banking and Exchange.

J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Marine Bank Building, will continue a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. EXCHANGE on LONDON AND PARIS for sale, and LETTERS of CREDIT granted, available anywhere on the Continent of Europe.

WILLARD & KEAN, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN Exchange, Coin, Bank Notes and Land Warrants, 57....South Clark Street....57 Opp. Sherman House, Chicago, Ill. J. F. WILLARD. S. A. KEAN. Collections made throughout the Northwest. Will always pay the highest price for Illinois and Wisconsin Currency, or will convert it at a commission of 1 per cent. All money not current here, bought at best rates. Any business entrusted to our care will receive prompt attention.

ILLINOIS SAVINGS' INSTITUTION, IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO. Incorporated.........February, 1857. Office 104 & 106 Washington Street. This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the Bills of Specie-paying Banks of FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS, From all classes of persons, including minors and married women, and allows interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM. Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July. [illegible] N. B. KIDDER, Cashier. JOHN C. HAINES, President.

GREENLEAF & SPINK, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, GOLD AND UNCURRENT MONEY. Cor. Lake and LaSalle sts. under Marine Bank. Illinois Discredited Currency bought at the highest market rates.

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Exchange, BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &C. No. 39 Clark Street .... Chicago, Illinois.

BANKING HOUSE —OF— B. F. CARVER & CO., Marine Bank Building, Corner Lake and Lasalle streets. A general Banking business transacted.

AIKEN & NORTON, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, Corner of Lake and Clark streets. Collections made in all the principal cities in the U. S. [illegible]

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the "BANK OF AMERICA," Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts, at his office in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes, will be given up to said Bank. Dated this 20th day of May A. D. 1861. GEO. SMITH, President. F. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

Refrigerators.

REFRIGERATORS AND ICE BOXES. WATER COOLERS, FILTERERS, Bathing Apparatus, Plain and Japanned Tin Ware, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. MASSER'S PATENT FIVE MINUTE ICE CREAM FREEZERS. WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, STOVES, STOVES, STOVES. Nearly every article required for House-Keeping can be found at the MAMMOTH HOUSE-KEEPERS' EMPORIUM, No. 71 Lake street, (Tremont Block.) ALLEN & DALTON.

Lumber, &c.

LUMBER! LUMBER!! WALLACE & HOLMES, (FORMERLY JOHN S. WALLACE) Have constantly on hand a well selected stock of Hard and Soft Wood, LUMBER, LATH SPOKES STAVES & SHINGLES AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL. [illegible]

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

CHICAGO LEAD WORKS, Cor. Clinton and Fulton streets, West Side. LEAD PIPE, BAR AND SHEET LEAD, Shot, White Lead and Litharge, PIG LEAD, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS. Orders from the trade solicited. Cash paid for Old Lead and Flax Seed. P. O. Box 1838. E. W. BLATCHFORD.

STEWART'S COOKING STOVE STILL AHEAD.—The acknowledged superiority of the Stewart Stove [illegible]

Eye and Ear.

"THERE'S NO SUCH WORD AS FAIL."—This saying is fully verified, and every person can call and see the proof. That Doctor John Phillips, 29 WASHINGTON STREET, Will suit you with spectacles by inspection of the eye. Over 1,000 persons can testify to the truth of this statement in this city. Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles and Eye Glasses, Opera and Marine Glasses, TELESCOPES, MICROSCOPES, MAGNIFIERS, Barometers, Thermometers, Hydrometers, Mathematical Instruments, &c. Spectacles repaired and Glasses inserted. Pure Scotch Glasses and Brazilian Pebbles. [illegible] DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR. [illegible]

LOUIS MAUSS, PRACTICAL OPTICIAN. [illegible] Opposite the Court House. [illegible]

Dentists' Cards.

A. W. FREEMAN, Dentist, 105....WASHINGTON STREET....105. P. O. Box 3641.

WM. ALBAUGH, DENTIST, Office and Residence No. 88 West Randolph [illegible]

REMOVED TO No. 85 Clark st. Dr. FULLER has removed his Dental Office [illegible]

STILL SOMETHING WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST OF YEARS AND STILL GROWS

More and More Popular Every Day.

PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

SEE WHAT OTHERS SAY OF IT.

A Distinguished St. Louis Physician writes:

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A Friend in Need. Try it.—[illegible] INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the receipt of Dr. Stephen Sweet of Connecticut, the great bone-setter, and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. As an external remedy it is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over four hundred certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest this fact. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, 75 State street, Chicago, and by all Dealers.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scrofula. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Erysipelas. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Canker. [illegible]

When you are sick, and do not know what the matter is, perhaps you have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery.

For sale by all Druggists.

Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound is a positive, safe and permanent cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Salt Rheum. It is an INTERNAL remedy, driving out and entirely eradicating the disease, requiring no change in diet or business, and may be taken by children and persons of the most delicate constitution with perfect safety. Testimonials like the following—hundreds of them—can be obtained from persons well known, who freely give their testimony in its behalf:

"Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound is the best medicine for this disease I ever saw." CHARLES A. SMITH, No. 1 Old State House, Boston.

"After suffering with Rheumatism twenty years, and being confined by my bed several weeks last spring, I was entirely cured with two bottles of Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound." NORMAN T. AYRES, 3 Franklin st., Boston.

"Having been a constant sufferer from Neuralgia for eighteen months, and been driven nearly distracted in the trial of numberless remedies, without obtaining relief, I was induced by a friend to try Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound. I have taken but one bottle, and am entirely well." D. D. BAXTER, Dry Goods Dealer, No. 5 Appleton Block, Lowell, Mass.

For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, corner State and Randolph streets, Chicago, wholesale and retail agent for the Northwestern States. E. R. LANDON. Agent. The trade supplied.

Banking and Exchange.

J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Marine Bank Building, will continue a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. EXCHANGE on LONDON AND PARIS for sale, and LETTERS OF CREDIT granted, available anywhere on the Continent of Europe.

WILLARD & KEAN, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN Exchange, Coin, Bank Notes and Land Warrants, 57....South Clark Street....57, Opp. Sherman House, Chicago, Ill. J. F. WILLARD. S. A. KEAN.

Collections made throughout the Northwest. Will always pay the highest price for Illinois and Wisconsin Currency, or will convert it at a commission of 1 per cent. All money not current here, bought at best rates. Any business entrusted to our care will receive prompt attention.

ILLINOIS SAVINGS' INSTITUTION. IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO. Incorporated..........February, 1857. Office 104 & 106 Washington Street. This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the Bills of Specie-paying Banks of FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS, from all classes of persons, including minors and married women, and allows interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM. Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July. Office open daily during the usual hours of business, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings. [illegible] JOHN C. HAINES, President.

GREENLEAF & SPINK, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, GOLD AND UNCURRENT MONEY. Cor. Lake and Lasalle sts. under Marine Bank. Illinois Discredited Currency bought at the highest market rates.

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Exchange, BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &C. No. 52 Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois.

BANKING HOUSE OF B. F. CARVER & CO., Marine Bank Building, corner Lake and Lasalle streets. A general Banking business transacted.

AIKEN & NORTON, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, Corner of Lake and Clark streets. Collections made in all the principal cities in the U. S.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the "BANK OF AMERICA," heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes, will be given up to said Bank. Dated this 27th day of May, A. D. 1861. GEO. SMITH, President. J. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

Refrigerators.

REFRIGERATORS AND ICE BOXES. WATER COOLERS, FILTERERS, Bathing Apparatus, Plain and Japanned Tin Ware, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. MASSER'S PATENT FIVE MINUTE ICE CREAM FREEZERS. WOOD and WILLOW WARE. STOVES, STOVES, STOVES. Nearly every article required for House-Keeping to be found at the MAMMOTH HOUSE-KEEPERS' EMPORIUM, No. 21 Lake street, (Tremont Block.) ALLEN & DALTON.

Lumber, &c.

LUMBER! LUMBER!! WALLACE & HOLMES, (FORMERLY JOHN A. WALLACE.) Have constantly on hand a well selected stock of Hard and Soft Wood, LUMBER, LATH, SPOKES, STAVES & SHINGLES, AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL. [illegible]

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

CHICAGO LEAD WORKS, Cor. Clinton and Fulton streets, West Side. LEAD PIPE, BAR AND SHEET LEAD, Shot, White Lead and Litharge, PIG LEAD, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS. Orders from the trade solicited. Cash paid for Old Lead and Pig Lead. P. O. Box 3430. E. W. BLATCHFORD.

STEWART'S COOKING STOVE STILL AHEAD.—The acknowledged superiority of the Stewart Stove has given rise to several imitations. [illegible]

Eye and Ear.

"THERE'S NO SUCH WORD AS FAIL."—This saying is fully verified, and every person can call and see the proof. That Doctor John Phillips, 75 WASHINGTON STREET, will suit you with spectacles by inspection of the eye, and [illegible]. Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles and Eye Glasses, Opera and Marine Glasses, TELESCOPES, MICROSCOPES, MAGNIFIERS, Barometers, Thermometers, Hydrometers, Mathematical Instruments, &c. [illegible] DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR. [illegible]

LOUIS MAUSS, PRACTICAL OPTICIAN. [illegible]

Dentists' Cards

A. W. FREEMAN, Dentist, 108...WASHINGTON STREET...108. P. O. Box 3861.

WM. ALBAUGH, DENTIST, Office and Residence No. 88 West Randolph street. [illegible]

REMOVED TO No. 85 Clark-st., [illegible]

Money and Exchange.

NEW YORK EXCHANGE For sale in sums to suit. At 1-4 per cent. Premium for Current Funds, By C. T. WHEELER, 7 Board of Trade Building.

MONEY TO LOAN, From one to five years, in sums to suit. Business Paper Wanted. B. F. DOWNING & CO., 55 Clark Street.

NEW YORK EXCHANGE For Sale in Sums to Suit by JONES & CULBERTSON, No. 17 South Wells street.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK, FOR SALE BY B. F. QUIMBY & CO., 160 South Water street.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY Property or Farms in Cook and adjoining Counties. LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT AND SOLD. J. L. LEE, 25 Clark street, Post Office Drawer 6137.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, apply to ERNST PRUSSING, Dealer in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker. AGENT FOR THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., AND NOTARY PUBLIC. NO. 6 LARMON BLOCK, N. E. cor. Clark and Washington streets.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY, Or on Good Improved Farms in this State. CHAMBERS, LEE & CO., 12 Lake street.

Illinois Currency, &c.

KETCHUM, SON & CO., NEW YORK, 131 RANDOLPH STREET, (Under Sherman House.) ILLINOIS AND WISCONSIN CURRENCY BOUGHT. Exchange for sale on New York, Boston and Philadelphia. Advances made on Stocks and Bonds for sale in New York market.

MORTON, THOMAS & CO., DEALERS IN Exchange, Gold, Bank Notes, Etc., COR. CLARK AND RANDOLPH STS., (Under the Sherman House.) CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. We are prepared to pay the highest rates in GOLD or NEW YORK EXCHANGE for the Discredited Banks of Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, And all other Uncurrent Funds. Also, Checks, Drafts and Certificates of MERCHANTS' SAVINGS LOAN AND TRUST CO., CHICAGO MARINE AND FIRE INS. CO., MARINE BANK, E. F. CARVER & CO., F. GRANGER ADAMS, E. A. TUCKER & CO. Parties sending us by express may rely on having proceeds returned in gold, by same conveyance. On large amounts, we make a liberal advance on our quotations. MORTON, THOMAS & CO.

E. K. WILLARD & CO., BANKERS AND EXCHANGE DEALERS, 33 Clark Street, S. E. Corner of Lake. Dealers in Exchange, Coin and Bank Notes. WE ARE PAYING THE HIGHEST PRICE FOR DISCREDITED Illinois and Wisconsin Money. Do not sell without calling upon us. MERCHANTS AND BANKERS in the Country can rely upon getting the highest market price by sending to us. We do business on a Specie Basis. EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK FOR SALE. COLLECTIONS MADE. E. K. WILLARD & CO., BANKERS AND EXCHANGE DEALERS, 33 Clark st. cor. of Lake street.

STATE BONDS Illinois Currency. Bonds of all kinds sold at New York Stock Board and drafts given for proceeds on day of sale. A GENERAL STOCK AND BOND COMMISSION BUSINESS TRANSACTED. New York Quotations received by Telegraph Daily. G. B. COBB, No. 9 Telegraph Building.

Bags.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!! FARWELL'S STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY, NO. 2 [illegible] STREET, CHICAGO. BAGS AND SACKS of every description furnished on short notice, and printed with New and Beautiful Brands. SIMEON FARWELL.

JAMES H. CHILDS & CO., HOPE COTTON MILLS, Pittsburgh, Penn., MANUFACTURERS OF Seamless Grain Bags, AND OF OSNABURGS, 32 inches to 40 inches wide. We are prepared to receive orders from the trade.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS— CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY. HART, ASTEN & CO., 157 South Water-st., Chicago. R. E. CLARK & CO., 12 Broad street, New York. MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN Bags of every Description. Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and Second-Hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers, Millers and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c. Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers.

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY, 275 SOUTH WATER STREET. SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities. FLOUR—Halves, Quarters and Eights, printed to order of any desired pattern. HAM SACKS—Every size used. GUNNY BAGS—Two or Three Bushels. Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the articles wanted in our stock. Orders solicited. HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

Paper Hangings.

PAPER HANGINGS, WINDOW SHADES, ETC., At Wholesale and Retail. E. G. L. FAXON, 70..........LAKE STREET..........70

F. E. RIGBY & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF PAPER HANGINGS, AND General House Painters. 31 RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO.

DRAKE & BROTHER DEALERS IN PAPER HANGINGS, WINDOW SHADES, FIXTURES, &C., House and Sign Painters, Paper Hangers, Etc., Etc., NO. 184 CLARK STREET.

Business Cards.

DOCTOR W. HAY, OFFICE NO. 85 SOUTH CLARK ST. OFFICE HOURS:—8 to 10 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 8 P. M.

NEW PATENT LAW.— BROADNAX & GRAY, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENT LAWYERS AND SOLICITORS. Our facilities for securing Patents for New Inventions and Designs of every description in the United States under the New Law of March 2d, 1861, and in all Foreign Countries are not surpassed. All professional business confidential. [illegible] Circulars with full instructions to inventors, mailed gratuitously upon application.

Intelligence Offices.

OLD ESTABLISHED INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, [illegible]

Chicago Tribune

FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1861.

CHICAGO POST OFFICE.

Daily Arrivals and Departure of Mail Trains.

Trains Depart.	Mails Close.	Trains Arrive.
	EAST.	
	MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	MICHIGAN CENTRAL.	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO.	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	SOUTH AND WEST.	
	CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	DIXON AIR LINE.	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	ILLINOIS CENTRAL—BRANCH.	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	ALTON AND ST. LOUIS.	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	NORTH AND WEST.	
	GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION.	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	MILWAUKEE.	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR LINE.	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

THE TWO FURROWS.

BY C. H. WEBB.

The spring-time came—but not with mirth—
The banner of our trust,
And with it the best hopes of earth,
Were trailing in the dust.

The Farmer saw the shame from far,
And stopped his plough afield;
"Not the blade of peace but the brand of war
This arm of mine must wield."

"When traitor hands that flag would stain,
Their homes let women keep;
Until its stars burn bright again,
Let others sow and reap."

The Farmer sighed—"A lifetime long
The plough has been my trust;
In truth it were an arrant wrong
To leave it now to rust."

With ready strength the Farmer tore
The iron from the wood,
And to the village smith he bore
That plough-share stout and good.

The blacksmith's arms were bare and brown,
And loud the bellows roared;
The Farmer flung his plough-share down—
"Now forge me out a sword!"

And then a merry, merry chime
The sounding anvil rung;
Good sooth, it was a nobler rhyme
Than ever poet sung.

The blacksmith wrought with skill that day,
The blade was keen and bright,
And now where thickest is the fray
The Farmer leads the fight.

Not as of old that blade he sways
To break the meadow's sleep,
But through the rebel ranks he lays
A furrow broad and deep.

The Farmer's face is burned and brown,
But light is on his brow;
Right well he wots what blessings crown
The furrow of the Plough.

"But better is to-day's success"—
Thus ran the Farmer's word—
"For nations yet unborn shall bless
This furrow of the Sword."

THE BRAVE AT HOME.

BY T. BUCHANAN READ.

I.

The maid who binds her warrior's sash,
With smile that well her pain dissembles,
The while beneath her drooping lash
One starry tear-drop hangs and trembles,
Tho' heaven alone records the tear,
And Fame shall never know her story,
Her heart has shed a drop as dear
As ever dewed the field of glory!

II.

The wife who girds her husband's sword,
'Mid little ones who weep or wonder,
And bravely speaks the cheering word,
What tho' her heart be rent asunder—
Doomed nightly in her dreams to hear
The bolts of war around him rattle,
Hath shed as sacred blood as e'er
Was poured upon the plain of battle!

III.

The mother who conceals her grief,
While to her breast her son she presses,
Then breathes a few brave words and brief,
Kissing the patriot brow she blesses,
With no one but her secret God,
To know the pain that weighs upon her,
Sheds holy blood as e'er the sod
Received on Freedom's field of honor!

ROME, July —, 1861.

THE LADIES' BEAU IDEAL—WHAT HE MUST BE!

Genteel in personage,
Conduct, and equipage,
Noble by heritage,
Generous and free.

Brave and romantic;
Learn'd, not pedantic;
Frolic, not frantic;
This must he be.

Honor maintaining,
Meanness disdaining,
Still entertaining,
Engaging and new.

Neat, but not finical;
Sage, but not cynical;
Never tyrannical,
But ever true.

A POKE AT POLK.

The Right Rev. Brigadier General Leonidas Polk is thus depicted in Shakspeare's Henry IV.:

You, Lord Bishop—
Whose See is by a civil peace maintained;
Whose beard the silver hand of peace hath touched;
Whose learning and good letters peace hath tutored;
Whose white investments figure innocence,
The Dove and very blessed spirit of peace,
Wherefore do you so ill translate yourself,
Out of the speech of peace that bears such grace,
Into the harsh and boisterous tongue of war?
Turning your books to graves, your ink to blood,
Your pens to lances, and your tongue divine
To a loud trumpet and a point of war?

The Time to Sow Wheat and Rye.

[From the Illinois Farmer, July.]

Custom, for a long series of years, has settled the time of sowing winter wheat and rye. The last half of August has been considered the best by those advocating early sowing, but these have too often found that they are just in time for the miller of the Hessian fly to lay their eggs in the young plant. The last attempt that we made of early sowing was a dead loss, in consequence of thus furnishing this insect with an early lodgment for its destructive brood. This effort alone has induced us to advise farmers to sow late in September, to avoid the fly, but in this we often meet another drawback. Should it prove dry at that season, as is often the case, the seed does not come up in time to become sufficiently established to stand the severe changes of winter, and between these two dilemmas the culture of winter wheat has to a great extent been abandoned. Now, it is evident that some new process, or some other time must be selected to make the culture of winter wheat a good, sure paying crop.

In the culture of spring wheat for a long time the practice common at the East was adopted, but with very indifferent success; but so soon as our farmers abandoned that for fall plowing and early seeding from a precarious and comparatively insignificant crop, it has assumed a prominent position, and become the leading staple of the commercial metropolis of the West. It is not therefore improbable that by a like change winter wheat and rye might again take rank where it stood before the Hessian fly and the open country sunk them to the second rank. On the prairie good pasture is always a desideratum, and many people are sowing rye for this purpose and find it a profitable practice. We last year sowed some ten or a dozen acres in the early part of August. As soon as it came up the calves and colts kept it fed close; as the season advanced, and the fall rains increased its growth, the horses and cows gave it little chance to make headway, and it was not only eaten close, but thoroughly trampled into the earth, and when winter set in no one would suppose that this field would ever return the seed sown; but so soon as the spring rains came on it came out with a vigorous growth and soon covered the ground, and the result was the best crop of rye that we have seen. Some may say that this is an isolated case, and should not be relied upon for general practice. In answer to this we have to say that in the new State of Oregon, which is said to be one of the best for wheat, the farmers now practice sowing in June, pasture the crop through the summer and fall, and make a fine crop of wheat. In Oregon the winters are open, and the wheat, unless fed down, would head out the same season and be lost. But by sowing two months in advance they have the benefit of a fine pasture and an increased yield. The old summer fallow is generally abandoned, and with the proposed change will soon become a matter of history, and yet the same principle of treating it as a biennial will be retained. In this case we sow in the pasture field, and are not at the expense of a separate field. Should this prove correct in practice, wheat and stock growing would soon become the leading feature of western farming, and their profits greatly enhanced.

The wheat growing zone is a limited one, while the consumption of flour is universal. There is therefore little danger of an over supply of this grain; while corn and the grosser staples, that have a wider range, are often in excess, and their price subject to great fluctuations.

We think the experiment well worth trying, and as it is too late to commence with June, we can do so with July. The destruction of our spring wheat will give us the opportunity of testing it, and we have sent South for seed of the May or Alabama wheat, which we shall put in as soon as it comes to hand. White winter rye can be had here in abundance, and we shall repeat the experiment with this also. We are satisfied that early sown rye makes one of the cheapest of fall pastures, and is worth sowing for this purpose alone; but if in addition to this we can get twenty-five or thirty bushels to the acre, it certainly is an object. Should winter wheat do equally as well, the days of spring wheat will be numbered, and the prairies of our State will stand forth with renewed value.

RIOTS AT NORFOLK, VA.—The Norfolk Day Book reports the nightly occurrence of riots there between the soldiers and the citizens, and that the soldiers have entered the houses of citizens and committed horrible depredations.

Wholesale Houses.

MILITARY GOODS.— COOLEY, FARWELL & CO., Dry Goods Jobbers, 42, 44 & 46 WABASH AVENUE. In addition to their extensive regular stock of Dry Goods, have on hand a full assortment of Military Cloths and Cassimeres, Army Blues and other Colors, which will BE SOLD CHEAPER than previous goods of Messrs. and Piece's Line. Any one wishing to try the experiment, will please call and see.

Rawson & Bartlett, MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES, NO. 29..........LAKE STREET..........NO. 29. [illegible] SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. [illegible]

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE, 63........LAKE STREET........63. We offer to the Trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES— 6,500 boxes TIN PLATE, 3,400 bdls SHEET IRON, 500 " RUSSIA IRON, 150 " IMITATION RUSSIA, 20,000 " BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE, 400 casks SHEET ZINC, 10 tons PIG TIN, 14,000 lbs. COPPER BOTTOMS, 10 sets TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES, 30 casks BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS, 1,000 doz. AXES, 1,500 " SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS, 30 tons SAD IRONS. TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., Corner of State and Lake streets.

TO ILLINOIS MERCHANTS. 1861..........A Card..........1861. WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE, JOBBERS OF HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS, 8..........LAKE STREET, CHICAGO..........8. Invite the special attention of Illinois merchants to their very large, well assorted and unusually attractive Spring Stock for 1861, which will be offered at low prices and on favorable terms for Cash or Approved Credit. Prompt and careful attention given to orders. WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE.

1861.—SPRING TRADE.—1861. FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., 81 and 83 South Water Street, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF Foreign and Domestic Woolens, LINEN AND COTTON GOODS, ADAPTED TO MEN'S WEAR. THE TRADE can rely upon finding at this old established house a full line of Piece Goods, adapted to Men's Wear, at the LOWEST PRICES. AGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN FASHIONS.

BABCOCK & PEEK, 171 RANDOLPH STREET, Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut, ALSO, CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY. Wood Seat and Cane Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus. School Furniture on hand and to order. Particular attention paid to Country Orders.

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE AND METAL WAREHOUSE, Established in 1844. WILLIAM BLAIR & CO. 176 Lake Street, Chicago. Having received our Spring Stock, we offer At the Very Lowest Market Rates, [illegible] AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all descriptions at Factory prices. [illegible] WILLIAM BLAIR, C. B. NELSON, O. W. NELSON.

CONCESSION! PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG, 37 Lake St. - - 43 Wabash Ave. Conforming to the pressure of the times, we have determined upon CONCILIATION AND CONCESSION, So far as they can be effected by Low Prices. We shall offer AT WHOLESALE throughout the season and during the present agitation a stock of Dry Goods, Hosiery and Notions, Unsurpassed in FRESHNESS, CHEAPNESS AND REAL VALUE. These are times for Actions rather than Words. [illegible]

16 & 18..........STATE STREET..........16 & 18. G. C. COOK & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS, Cash Buyers are particularly invited to an examination of our stock of GROCERIES, Fish, Wooden Ware, DRIED FRUITS, &c., &c. G. C. COOK & CO., 16 & 18..........STATE STREET..........16 & 18.

Co-Partnership Notices.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of J. M. STINE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled up by Mr. J. M. Stine, at the old stand, No. 37 Lake street, up stairs, to whom all debts due to the firm are to be paid. J. M. STINE. Chicago, August 1st, 1861. MAX KRAMER.

J. M. STINE would respectfully inform his friends and the trade generally, that he will continue the WHOLESALE DRY-GOODS BUSINESS At the old stand, No. 37 Lake Street, Up Stairs, And solicits a continuance of their patronage.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of JOHN BRODIE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JOHN BRODIE, CHARLES DINMORE, C. J. CUSACK. July 31st, 1861.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of WHITE, STEWART & WHITE, Is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The outstanding business of the late firm will be closed by JAS. F. WHITE, Who is authorized to grant acquittances and to use the name of the firm in liquidation. JOHN A. WHITE, JOHN STEWART, JOHN A. WHITE. Chicago, July 8th, 1861.

CARD.—[illegible] WHITE having purchased the Stock, the Wooden Ware Business will be continued at the Old Stand, No. 36 South Water street. JAMES F. WHITE, Agent. Chicago, July 8th, 1861.

Pig Iron, &c.

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL PIG IRON. A consignment of this well known Iron just received and for sale in quantities to suit consumers by C. H. McCORMICK & CO., Agents for Manufacturers.

FOUNDRY PIG IRON.— 300 tons Assorted Foundry Pig Iron, From the celebrated Missouri Furnaces, for sale in quantities to suit purchasers. [illegible]

Rubber Goods.

BELTING, PACKING HOSE, &c. The patent solid VULCANIZED RUBBER BELTING, Warranted to be the best in use. HOSE AND PACKING, OF ALL SIZES. LEATHER BELTING AND LACE LEATHER, And all kinds of RUBBER GOODS. [illegible] & CO., Sole Agents.

Railroads.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. CHANGE OF TIME. On and after SUNDAY, July 21st, 1861, trains will leave from the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and South Water streets, as follows: [illegible] For tickets and information apply at the office in the Great Central Depot. W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Sup't. W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.

RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD. LOWEST FARE And Shortest Time by this Route TO BELOIT, FREEPORT, GALENA AND DUBUQUE. On and after WEDNESDAY, July 10th, 1861, TWO EXPRESS PASSENGER TRAINS leave daily from the Depot of the CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY AT 9:00 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. Fare to BELOIT.......$2.00. Fare to FREEPORT.......$3.00. Fare to GALENA.......$4.50. Fare to DUBUQUE.......$5.00. [illegible] MATT. TAYLOR, General Ticket Agent. H. W. GRISWOLD, Agent, Chicago.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD LINE. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. [illegible] JAMES ROBB, Receiver.

GREAT CONSOLIDATED ROUTE!! CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AND LOUISVILLE. [illegible] JOHN BRANDT, Superintendent. CHAS. E. FOLLETT, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE To New York, New England and the Canadas. [illegible] Baggage Checked Through. [illegible] J. C. A. BEAN, Western Agent.

1861. SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. Michigan Southern & Lake Shore RAILROAD. [illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD. [illegible] FOR BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, Harrisburg & Pittsburg. Also—FOR ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DAYTON. [illegible] E. F. PATRICK, Ticket Agent.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD. [illegible]

DETROIT TO BUFFALO, VIA NORTH SHORE. Through in Twenty Hours without landing. The fast low pressure Steamer FOREST QUEEN, Capt. [illegible], will leave the Dock of John Hutchings & Co., Detroit, for Buffalo, every MONDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock, [illegible] Railroad Tickets good. Agents, JOHN HUTCHINGS & CO., Detroit. LITTLE & ARNOLD, Buffalo.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD. [illegible] G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Ag't.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. [illegible] C. G. HAMMOND, Sup't.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD. For Milwaukee, La Crosse, St. Paul, Oshkosh, Berlin, and Intermediate Points. [illegible]

CLEVELAND AND BUFFALO. 1861. [illegible] CITY OF BUFFALO, 2,100 tons burthen, A. D. PERKINS, COMMANDER. WESTERN METROPOLIS, 2,000 tons burthen, L. B. GOLDSMITH, COMMANDER. [illegible]

CHICAGO AND NORTHWEST[ERN] RAILWAY. [illegible]

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE. [illegible]

Lake Transportation.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO. AND WESTERN EXPRESS. 1861. THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY having made arrangements to run their Lake Steam Propellers on alternate days with those of the NEW YORK CENTRAL AND MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS, [illegible] 130 Canal Boats. [illegible] THE WESTERN EXPRESS, [illegible] The Upper Lake Line Daily. TONAWANDA, FREE STATE, MOHAWK, PLYMOUTH, NEPTUNE, MAY FLOWER, FOUNTAIN CITY, WENONA, MENDOTA, EVERGREEN CITY, GALENA, CHICAGO. [illegible] CONSIGNEES: [illegible] RICHMOND & TUTTLE, Agents, Foot of State street, Chicago.

1861. THE NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION CO. 1861. [illegible] FIRST CLASS SCREW STEAMERS Regularly between Ogdensburgh, Cape Vincent, Oswego, and the Upper Lakes, FORMING A DAILY LINE. For Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo and Detroit, and TRI-WEEKLY LINE. [illegible] AGENTS AND CONSIGNEES. [illegible]

BUFFALO, CHICAGO AND Lake Huron Railroad Line. SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE AND MERCHANDISE TAKE NOTICE! The Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company having completed their arrangements for a Tri-Weekly Line of First-Class Screw Steamers [illegible] To run between CHICAGO and GODERICH, C. W. [illegible] BUFFALO & LAKE HURON R. R. [illegible]

Educational.

RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE, CHICAGO, ILL. NINETEENTH ANNUAL SESSION, 1861-2. [illegible] Faculty: [illegible]

AURORA INSTITUTE AND Clark Seminary. [illegible] Fall Term Opens August 29th. [illegible]

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, AT LAKE FOREST, ILL. [illegible] Lake Forest, July 24th, 1861.

Undertakers.

WRIGHT & McCLURE, UNDERTAKERS, [illegible] METALLIC COFFINS. [illegible]

Steam Dye Works.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS, [illegible]

Legal Advertisements.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, s. s.—Superior Court of Chicago. [illegible] WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, August Term, A. D. 1861. [illegible] WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, on the 4th day of September, A. D. [illegible] John S. Wright and C. B. Wright [illegible] ALEX. SILLAR, Trustee. Chicago, July 26, 1861.

Music Stores.

LARGEST WHOLESALE HOUSE IN Musical Instruments and Strings. JULIUS BAUER, 99 South Clark Street, Chicago, Manufacturer and Importer of musical instruments and Strings, having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and individuals with every article in their line, AT THE LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES. JULIUS BAUER.

DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS. JULIUS BAUER, MANUFACTURER OF DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS, 99 South Clark Street, Chicago.

Medicines, &c.

OLD SACHEM BITTERS AND WIGWAM TONIC. USE THE OLD SACHEM BITTERS. It is the finest and best SPRING MEDICINE KNOWN. IT IS AN UNEQUALED Purifier and Regulator of the Blood. IT IS A DELIGHTFUL TONIC. TRY IT AND IT WILL DO YOU GOOD. For sale by EDWARD FOSTER, Wine and Liquor Merchant, 19 South Water street, Chicago. WM. GOODRICH, Proprietor. Principal Depot, 16 Water street, N. Y.

BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN. THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT ESPECIALLY DESIGNED For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family. [illegible] A. M. BININGER & CO., (Established in 1778.) Sole Proprietors, No. 19 Broad street, N. Y. [illegible]

Coal.

ILLINOIS COAL.—The CHEAPEST AND BEST. The Northern Illinois Coal and Iron Company of Lasalle, to meet the greatly increased demand for their BITUMINOUS COAL, And to secure uniformity in prices and quality, have prepared to supply consumers [illegible] as to DEFY COMPETITION. [illegible] Cheapness and Utility Combined. Every prudent housekeeper or manufacturer should give it a trial, which is all that is needed to satisfy him of its merits. In order to avoid loss, and afford the public the benefit of the lowest prices, the Company have adopted the INVARIABLE rule of Cash Upon Taking the Order. PRICES FOR JULY AND AUGUST: By the cargo, delivered on any dock, per ton [illegible]. 5 Tons and over at the yard per ton [illegible]. Less than 5 tons at the yard, per ton [illegible]. Office and Yard SOUTHEAST CORNER OF NORTH WATER AND LASALLE STREETS, [illegible] S. B. HAYES, Post Office Drawer 5840, Chicago, Ill.

COAL!—COAL!!—COAL!!!— The Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Shamokin and Pittston Coal Companies of Pennsylvania, in order to increase the sales of PREPARED ANTHRACITE COALS In Chicago, [illegible] Corner of Madison and Market Streets, Where they intend to RETAIL and WHOLESALE at MINING PRICES, FREIGHT AND EXCHANGE ADDED. [illegible] ROBERT LAW, Post Office Drawer 5137, Chicago, Ill.

Tobacco.

D. J. GARTH & CO.'S Manufactured Tobacco. EWING, BRIGGS, & CO., Wholesale Grocers, 75 South Water-st., Chicago, Are Agents at wholesale for the above celebrated brands of Tobacco at manufacturer's prices, freight added. A full stock constantly on hand.

To Shippers.

1861. TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE. Time and Insurance Saved VIA CHICAGO, PORT SARNIA And Gt. Western Railway Line. [illegible] Time and Insurance will be less by this than by any other Line. [illegible]

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Henry Waller and [illegible] J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Trustee. Chicago, June 26th, 1861.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Henry Waller and Sarah B. Waller, his wife, [illegible] J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Trustee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Jeannus Atkins, of the County of Cook and State of Illinois [illegible] HORACE G. CHASE, Trustee. Chicago, July 9th, 1861.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Bernard G. Caulfield, Henry Waller and Sarah B. Waller [illegible] J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Trustee. Chicago, June 26, 1861.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, James G. Hurley and Margaret Hurley, his wife, [illegible] EDWARD E. ARNOLD, Trustee. DAVIS & WILSON, Sol'rs.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, on the 12th day of May, 1858, Hiram C. W. Cowdery and Mary L. Cowdery, [illegible] Samuel F. Skinner [illegible] JOHN C. HAINES, ELBRIDGE G. HALL, Executors of Samuel F. Skinner, deceased.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, John C. Fisk and Wilhelmina, his wife, of the County of Cook and State of Illinois, [illegible] William S. Davis [illegible] WILLIAM S. DAVIS, Trustee.

CHANCERY NOTICE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, s. s. Superior Court of Chicago. [illegible]

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, [illegible] Court of Chicago, [illegible] Dated at Chicago, July 12th, A. D. 1861.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss. Superior Court of Chicago.—In Chancery. [illegible]

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.—Whereas, John B. Kirkland [illegible] of Kentucky [illegible] of the city of Chicago [illegible] Chicago, June 17, 1861. PETER GEIB, Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, [illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, Bernard G. Caulfield, of Chicago, [illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, [illegible] Davis & Nissen, Solicitors.

CHANCERY NOTICE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago. [illegible] H. B. HURD, Compl't Sol'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF WILLIAM VAN ANTWERP. [illegible]

ESTATE OF DAVID S. HAYWOOD, Deceased. [illegible]

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE. [illegible]

ESTATE OF ROBERT PAT[illegible] [illegible]

Chicago Tribune

FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1861.

THE CITY.

MAT. PEEL'S CAMPBELLS.—Again on Saturday, Monday and Tuesday's. Mark them.

SUN STROKE.—A young man named Jayne, a sailor, received a fatal sun stroke on South Clark street, on Wednesday afternoon.

CIRCUS.—Antonio Brother's Great Show, with Jas. Merrill's Australian Circus, will exhibit in this city, August 15th, 16th, and 17th, on the old show lot, on Washington street.

BREECH-LOADING CANNON.—Ex-Water Commissioner Edward Hamilton has just been awarded a patent for an improvement in breech loading cannon.

DOUGLAS BRIGADE.—Capt. Swain's Batavia Company was yesterday mustered into U. S. service at Camp Douglas. Capt. Clarke's Kankakee Company will be mustered in to-morrow.

THE DROP GAME.—A stranger from the country named Lyman Nethaway, was yesterday the loser of $32 by the drop game in the hands of two swindlers who have escaped. It was the old story of innocence beguiled.

SAILORS STRIKE.—Yesterday the sailors of vessels in port were on a strike with a disposition to forcibly prevent any of their number from working at present wages. There was no outbreak, however.

RECEPTION TESTIMONIAL.—A dinner complimentary to Capt. Barker, of the Chicago Dragoons, has been placed in charge of a Committee of citizens, and will come off at the Tremont House early next week.

EXCURSION TO KENOSHA.—The Owen street (West Indiana) M. E. Sabbath School will take their Annual Picnic excursion to Kenosha on Thursday of next week, August 8th. Tickets 50 cents; children half price.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A lad named Elias Lippart, eleven years old, was killed yesterday by falling from a tree on Wabash avenue, into which he had climbed to release his kite. The poor little fellow survived his injury only three hours.

ARRESTED BY LIGHTNING.—On Wednesday one Edward Duffey was arrested in Buffalo, N. Y., at the instance of Superintendent Bradley, of this city, who desires his presence here to account for a larceny case, entitled "The People vs. Edward Duffey."

HOW ENGLAND TAKES IT.—A man named George A. England was held to bail in $300 yesterday, for the larceny of a carpet bag from S. Overton, a resident of Adrian, Michigan, who alleged that it was stolen from him at the Michigan, Southern, and Chicago Railroad Depot. The defendant, England, hails from Minneapolis, Minnesota.

NEW CAVALRY COMPANIES.—Capt. Webb, U. S. A., acting under orders as mustering officer, has instructions from the War Department, to muster into the service all cavalry companies that are full and ready. This will be an excellent opportunity for that portion of the Chicago Dragoons who not re-enlist under their old commander, to go in again. There is no cause for jealousy and bickering now, all may serve the country.

A FIRE ZOUAVE AT HOME AGAIN.—Sam. Davenport, a plucky printer, who joined Ellsworth at Alexandria, and was with the Fire Zouaves at Bull's Run, and the run that came off later, reached this city yesterday, well tinted with "Virginia bronze," and hale and hearty as if he had been to a rabbit hunt instead of an encounter with the Black Cavalry. He reports a confirmation of previous rumors, the Fire Zouaves broken up and demoralized.

THE WILSON DRAGOONS MUSTERED IN Yesterday at their barracks in North's Amphitheatre, Capt. Webb, U. S. A. mustered into the three years' service the Wilson Dragoons, Capt. Thielman, attached to the 1st Regiment Illinois Cavalry. They go into camp on Monday at Cottage Grove. Fifteen or twenty good men will be accepted by applying at the Headquarters of the troop, in North's old Amphitheatre on Monroe street. This excellent German company will give a good account of themselves on occasion offered.

LARCENY BY A YOUNG GIRL.—In yesterday's Police Court, a young girl named Mary Walker was held to bail in $300, to answer to the charge of having stolen a quantity of clothing from Mrs. Catherine Anderson, No. 14 North Clinton Street. The girl was introduced to Mrs. Anderson by a young fellow who called her his sister, and desired board for her. It was a confidence game, for the girl, taking advantage of Mrs. Anderson's temporary absence, collected some dresses, under-clothing, jewelry, etc., worth between twenty and thirty dollars, and decamped. The description was furnished to the police and the girl was arrested and a portion of the property recovered.

THE ATLANTIC.—The *Atlantic* for August brings its usual freight of delicious things. Wilson Flagg contributes a truthful and genial chapter entitled, "Trees in Assemblages," a piece which does equal credit to his head and heart. T. W. Higginson thrillingly narrates the story of "Nat. Turner's Insurrection;" Rose Terry sparkles in "Miss Lucinda; the "Country Parson" discourses marrellously concerning "Veal;" J. Howard, Jr., gives some entertaining "Reminiscences of Douglas;" "Agnes of Sorrento" progresses with increasing interest; Whittier has a lovely poem on "Our River," and a masterly writer —supposed to be Judge Hoar, of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts—presents an intensely interesting article on the question, "Where will the rebellion leave us?" Geo. W. Curtis pays a beautiful tribute, in prose, to Theodore Winthrop, and Thomas W. Parsons writes, in terse, and soul glorious dirge for "One who fell in Battle." On the whole, this is one of the richest and best numbers of this desirable serial. For sale by McNally, Walsh, and other news dealers.

NEW CHURCH ENTERPRISE.—The Rev. A. C. Jackson, a successful pastor in Northern Pennsylvania has accepted the appointment of the Assembly of the United Presbyterian church, to which he belongs, and given up his charge for the purpose of making Chicago his future field for ministerial labor. The congregation worshipping at Washington and Jefferson streets, have determined to take the old Trinity Church on Madison street, and hold an afternoon service there at 3½ o'clock commencing next Sabbath, by which arrangement a great want for a place of worship in the after part of the Lord's Day will be supplied, and as Old Trinity is near the Hotels and in the heart of the city, strangers and citizens will find this a good move on the part of the people of the United Presbyterian Church, and avail themselves of the opportunity afforded of hearing the new divine in whom we hail an addition to the strength of the pulpit, of the right kind. Services will be held every Sabbath at 3½ o'clock P. M. in Old Trinity, and at 10½ A. M. at the corner of Washington and Jefferson streets. Seats free.

Unpaid Letters.

The following letters, detained in the Chicago Post Office for postage, will be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office on Monday next, unless the postage is previously paid. Call at the room of the Dead Letter Clerk, up stairs.

Chicago—Mrs. N. Spalding, Samuel Powell, S. Dow Thomas, Jno. R. Morton, J. H. Johnson, F. H. Clapp, C. C. Pilat, Tribune, Box 847, Jacob Herrli, Capt. Beaver, Daily Tribune.

Jas. R. Redmond, Cortland, Ill; David Fosdick, Monroe, Ill; W. C. Putnam, Henry, Ill; Thomas Downing, Kewanee, Ill; R. M. Childs, Rockford, Ill; Anderson & Bro., Macon, Ill; B. H. Martin, Martinsville, Ill; Postmaster, Buffalo, N. Y.; Albert Holsinger, New York; H. A. Boody, New York; Miss Eliza Winans, Newark, N. Y.; J. D. Kohlsaat, Detroit, Mich.; J. Rosahl & Son, Detroit, Mich.; J. Simons, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa; J. B. Shaw, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa; R. B. Bartlett, Erie, Pa. James Cooper, Angiers Camp, Cal.

One letter prepaid, but without address.

The Chicago Dragoons.

We saw a dispatch yesterday, from General McClellan, dated at Washington on Wednesday, ordering Captain Barker with his fine company of Chicago Dragoons, enlisted for three years' service, to report to his headquarters on the Potomac forthwith. This will hasten Captain Barker's preparations and the roll for his newly organized company will be opened to-day at the Armory, at 10 A. M., when the old company of three months' men will be present, and such as will serve again will be re-enrolled.

It is not a matter to be delayed, nor for any personal reasons whatever to be thwarted. Captain Barker by his management of his company has won the highest testimonials of confidence and favor with his late Commander-in-Chief in Western Virginia, and it is enough to know that General McClellan desires to make the Chicago Dragoons his mounted body guard.

The enlistment will progress rapidly from this morning, and it will take no long time to see the Dragoons on their way to the "sacred soil."

The Weather Yesterday—A Sabbing Heat.

Just as we were commencing to write a paragraph on yesterday's weather last evening, an excellent point was put to our item by Rev. J. M. Ferris, who dropped and placed upon our table a well baked apple, cooked thoroughly through to the core by the heat of the sun. Its fellow was shown to us as a hard unripe apple, an inch and a half in diameter. Mr. Ferris, to make his experiment complete, took pains from time to time to turn his apple, keeping it always in the fullest rays of the sun. We have eaten it, and pronounce it cooked to a turn, and excellent. Tats will do to tell of, and it will no more seem an absurdity to call temperature like that of yesterday a "baking heat."

It was hot, and the city sweltered under it. Pedestrians sought the shady side of the streets, citizens coiled themselves away in the shade. Everybody said to everybody else, "How hot it is," and numbers were heard to declare, that they "never suffered so before from heat in their lives." This, of course, was not true, but then who could insist on a strict construction when the mercury had gone up aloft, and was well at work on its second hundred, in its song of degrees.

It was good for the corn in the country, you may depend upon that, and the dark green blades enjoyed it. The wind swept in cityward all day from over the heated prairie, and at times seemed like a simoon breath. It was a day that called for the largest demand for refrigerants and the most liberal caution in their use. Several instances are reported of sudden illness in the street, resembling sunstroke, none of which were serious.

It was a hot day—a good day for holders of clothing, compounders of straw drinks, and these last drove a thriving trade. The day was cloudless until late in the afternoon, when the first clouds appeared that have been seen for three days. This heated term is the first that has this season visited our city. In no other week of the present summer have we had an equal amount of hot weather. It isn't usual here, and compelling the full round of our linen, our housekeepers must not be induced to rely too far upon solar heat for baked apples. It is not every day that Old Sol will cook a greening.

An Appeal to Somebody.

We do not know who we can call upon to move in this matter, and we make the appeal general. Somebody is interested. Somebody has the means. Somebody will do the work. Will not somebody read what we have to say, written at a temperature of 99 deg.—and yet we would not make our appeal too heated?

We have in front of our city a noble lake. It is a sheet of water worth going miles to see, in any and all its moods, summer or winter.

There are uses this lake might serve to our public beside the benefit those derive from it who do not make lager a steady drink. There is one source of gratification it might become but does not. As a pleasure and health resort It is recognized by few citizens, even of those who would take a long trip to see the same fluid break on the shore of Mackinac. One reason is its *inaccessibility*. In both Divisions of the city obstacles are offered which prevent many who would do so, resorting to the beach. Manifestly the long pier is a barrier to the South Div isions, and the abrupt breakwater along the basin is an effectual guard there.

On the North side a long stretch of yielding and hard sand intervenes between the residence portion of the city and the lake beach, a tract females and children find a difficulty in crossing. Now this might be amended, were our North side citizens to have a wide, straight sidewalk, a continuation from one of streets to the very beach of the lake. There is no doubt that this improvement which would be comparatively inexpensive, would open to the North Side a most valuable and popular summer resort, which would be of value to no class more than to young children. The North Side is more favored in this respect than the South, where the railroad piers and track cut off, and render approach difficult and dangerous. On the North Side, at least, by the improvement we suggest, our citizens, their wives and their little ones, might visit the beach and enjoy its cooling influences, and seek "bathers"—yes, we hear you, and that brings us to a second branch of our appeal to somebody.

Allow us to appear in behalf of the "great unwashed." It is currently reported that a very large class of our residents live in houses entirely innocent of plumbers' work. For them no plated faucets suggest "hot" and "cold" at will. Not for them the bath—sitz, douche, dip, or plunge. Not for them water nearer or more bountiful than the hydrant common to from a dozen to a score of families. How it occurred to you, brother or sister, that faint shriek, or to you, writers of well-penned epistles of protest that lie before us, that there are many acres of human epidermis in our city, for which no such facilities for cleansing occur as belong to a first-class mansion.

What wonder that the water out yonder tempts them, as it sparkles in the sun, and sends its ripples up among the pebbles or the smooth sand. Heated, sun-burned laborer and eager boy, it is any wonder that they yield to the temptation so to go in swimming. We ask in behalf of these bathers, that a place be provided for them short of a mile North and two miles South of the river. Why can we not have a place set apart, a "wall of partition established," free to the bathers? Why can we not have bathing houses where the people may observe the Scriptural mandate of "wash and be clean." The lake is here, and here are the bathers. Why cannot they be brought together, decently, readily, thoroughly? We make no suggestion, abuse no one that it has not been done before, but why may we not have these improvements now.

Emancipation Day.

Yesterday was a great day with our colored citizens, who had a picnic at Hopkinson's, and an oration last evening at Witkowsky's Hall. It was the celebration of the anniversary of Emancipation Day.

We sat down to write a little learnedly on the subject, and rose up to take from our library shelf that convenient treasury of knowledge, the Encyclopedia. We took down Appleton's. Our first search was a failure. We hunted up the word "*Emancipation*," and read after it the words "*See Slavery*." So, so, said we, here is a difficulty at once. Number XII of this excellent series is just issued "Mos-Pha," suggestive sure enough of Moses and Pharaoh, but these were remote times and theirs not such an institution as ours, as a certain class of divines have assured us. It was evident at a glance that "Sla." would come much further down in the yet unpublished volumes of the "New American Encyclopedia," and that the history of "Slavery" is not written yet. Happily for its biographer. Then we turned to vol. IX, "Hayder," and there found the article on "Jamaica." It gave us what we were in quest of.

On August 1st, 1838, a large number of dark colored Jamaicans were made happy with their free papers, at an expense to the British Government of over six millions pounds sterling, a precedent the Manchester faction of to-day would seemingly give much to retract. This emancipation has established many inferences that our own colored men, slave as well as free, will keep ridiculously enough alive, by an observance of its anniversary. This was the purpose of the grand gala day of our colored citizens yesterday. When the Appleton article on "Slavery" is published it, will be some years after this, at their present rate of issue, and much remains to be written and developed on the subject. Each year, however, the blacks will remember Jamaica.

The Military Features of the State Fair.

A wise move could not well have been made by the managers of the State Agricultural Society than incorporation of the military feature, thus inviting, on the occasion of the Fair in this city in September, a general attendance and interest of the very large share of our Northern communities, just now all alive to the demand of the War, and with invention stimulated to a remarkable degree in the production of new engines and implements of war. Concerning an exhibition of this class, an eastern exchange well says:

"Our committee at large should be encouraged by the government to direct their attention forthwith to the improvement of all sorts of instrumentalities. The recent visit to the Patent Office show that the inventive faculty of the country is in the Northern States. Let our Yankee go to work, and we doubt not but that they will soon be able to turn out some unheard of undreamed of implement or missile which will sweep our enemies from the face of the earth. Take our rifles for instance. Why can we not have bathing houses where the people may observe the Scriptural mandate of "wash and be clean." The lake is here, and here are the bathers. Why cannot they be brought together, decently, readily, thoroughly? We make no suggestion, abuse no one that it has not been done before, but why may we not have these improvements now.

The "Lone Captains."

The Wisconsin people who are justly proud of the noble part their boys played at Bull's Run, are poking fun very liberally at some of the officers who showed themselves unworthy to lead such men. It was Col. Pierce of the Second who made such fast time from the field, and reached Washington three hours in advance of his regiment.

The boys of the Second write back that they had only one order given them that day, the first order to "fire." After that, no command reached them from any source. It was "every man for himself," and probably with Colonel Pierce it was "devil take the hindmost." The regiment acted nobly, and suffered severely in the fight.

In view of such exploits as those of Colonel Pierce and some of the other officers, a story is going the rounds of the Wisconsin press that the inventive genius of "Pump" Carpenter has produced a patent safety propelling attachment to be fastened to the seat of military trowsers, which once in motion, is warranted to propel the wearer out of the way of all harm at the rate of thirty miles an hour.

Bull's Run has opened the eyes of the people to the necessity of good officers. It will be more difficult after this for simply ornamental gentleman, or those simply politicians, to obtain Brigadierships and Colonel's appointments. Our troops are of too good stuff to be trusted to holiday officers without qualifications. The sooner all such fade from the rolls the better. Good men abound who will take their places. Let the "lame Captains," and sham Colonels, and drunken Brigadiers, vacate at once. Let them "start now."

ALLEGED FRAUD.—A criminal charge of fraud has been preferred by W. F. Dickinson, of this city, against Nathaniel Robbins, of St. Joseph, growing out of the loss of the cargo of railroad sleepers on board the wrecked propeller Britton. It is alleged that Robbins, who contracted to deliver the sleepers to Mr. Dickinson under false pretences of their arrival in this city, received pay for them, $300, he (Robbins) knowing at the time that the propeller was lost. The hearing will be continued to-day before Justice Millerd.

MATRIMONY IN THE POLICE COURT.—In the Police Court, yesterday, a wedding took place, the bridegroom a young man of twenty-two, and the bride a few years his junior. They had been brought into Court on a complaint preferred against them by the mother of the girl, and preferred settling the matter at the high Court of Hymen.

CHICAGO COURT RECORD.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

August 1st.

789—Moses Ketchum vs. John Thurston. Ejectment dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

790—Orrin Goodrich vs. John Dunworth Ejectment; defendant pays costs. Judgment of yesterday vacated and new trial granted.

791—Ira Brayton et al. vs. Ezekiel Tripp et al. Plea in abatement withdrawn, and leave given to file affidavits.

792—(Chy) Samuel C. Davis, George W. Hitchcock Master's report of sale confirmed.

793—Joseph F. Florence vs. Mosel.

794—Joseph F. Florence vs. Howel H. Greenwood.

795—Robert Prout vs. James Jackson.

796—Robert Prout vs. George W. Fox.

797—Otto W. Eichelberger vs. Henry T. Chase.

797—Levi S. Stevens vs. Ebergor M. Glentz.

No. 542—Thomas Leonard vs. Duncan McGregor. Continued to next term by agreement.

No. 797—Edward R. Landon vs. Franklin Safford, et al. Decree in foreclosure; Master's report filed and confirmed.

No. 793—S. F. Clark, condition, leaving no doubt of an approved currency. The banks buy at that and sell at ¼c premium. Customers who happen to have parcels to dispose of might perhaps obtain of their bankers ¼@¾ premium. For coin it sells at ¼@¾ per cent discount.

WISCONSIN BANKS AND THE STATE LOAN.—Mr. Treasurer Hastings, of Wisconsin, gives an elaborate statement, under date of the 30th ult., of the disposition of the State war loan among the Wisconsin banks. It was found impossible to negotiate a sale of the bonds in the New York market above 70 per cent, while the loan act expressly forbade a sale below par. The commissioners, therefore, rather than the Legislature should be a second time called together—and which could not afford the needed relief before the State finances, already prostrated, would be seriously embarrassed—decided to effect an arrangement with the State banks, to the mutual advantage of each. Under the agreement made at Milwaukee, June 20th, thirty-four banks have now taken $500,000 of the loan, apportioning it among themselves, and paying the whole cash for the bonds in specie, or par in current funds, and surrendering coupons of the bonds to cover the remaining 30 per cent. The banks taking the loan, and the proportion to each, are as follows:

Bank of Columbus	$22,000
" Fox Lake	5,000
" Green Bay	20,000
" Janesville	5,000
" Monroe	5,000
" Oshkosh	14,000
" Portage	10,000
" the Northwest	10,000
" Sheboygan	15,500
" Sparta	5,000
" Whitewater	24,000
City Bank of Kenosha	5,000
Colonization Bank of Racine	10,000
Commercial Bank	5,000
Corn Exchange Bank	5,000
E. R. Hinckley & Co.'s Bank	20,000
Exchange Bank of Darling & Co.	5,000
Fisherm Bank	5,000
Farmers & Mechanics' Bank	10,000
Frontier Bank	20,000
Hudson City Bank	7,000
Iowa County Bank	4,000
Kirkland Bank	15,500
Oakwood Bank	5,000
Oshkosh Commercial Bank	20,000
Prairie City Bank	5,000
Rock County Bank	5,000
Rock River Bank	10,000
Rockwell & Co.'s Bank	25,000
Sauk City Bank	1,000
St. Croix Valley Bank	12,000
Sun Prairie Bank	20,000
Walworth County	20,000
Washington County Bank	20,000
Wisconsin Piney Bank	50,500

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Many of the dealers experienced a better demand for exchange, but generally, the sales were light and not equal to the receipts. No change in the rates. Gold in moderate request at ¼ premium. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
New York	¼ prem.	¼ prem.
Gold	¼ prem.	¾@¾ prem.

SOUTHERN BONDS.—The following are reported to be amounts of Southern State bonds held by the Bank Department of Illinois at the dates named:

	Jan. 6, 1861.	July 23, 1861.
Missouri	$3,026 000	$550.00
Tennessee	1,831 000	1,071,000
Virginia	1,284 000	423,000
Louisiana	507,000	181,000
North Carolina	600 000	220,000
South Carolina	190,000	92,000
Alabama	335,000	190,000
Total	$9,461,000	$2,701,500
Decrease		$6,759,500

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER U. S., NEW YORK, July 30.

	July 23.	July 29.
Capital stock	$21,910,330	$21,911,030
Loans	23,943,941	28,927,438
Specie	7,477,393	7,159,969
Due from other banks	1,309,954	1,516,594
Due to other banks	2,881,735	2,788,505
Deposits	16,189,078	16,499,406
Circulation	9,135,968	8,991,770

BULLION EXPORTS, SAN FRANCISCO.—The exports of treasure from San Francisco for the second quarter of 1861 were as follows:

	June.	July.
New York	$2,441,110 56	1,315,323 10
England	63,700 00	971,564 89
China	1,000 00	264,604 00
Panama	25,219 18	20,000 00
Mexico	5,100 00	
Totals	$2,758,915 94	1,862,992 99
Second quarter		$4,621,908 93
First quarter		9,959,926 35
Total six months, 1861		$18,566,142 28

The Erie Railroad.

The New York *Tribune* thus notices the closing up of the transfers of the Erie Railroad Company:

"To-day closes the eventful corporate life of the New York and Erie Railroad Company, and the road is hereafter to be known as "The Erie Railway." Nearly all the parties have surrendered their old interests, the amount shut out, either through neglect or want of notice, considering the magnitude of the total amount involved, will be very inconsiderable. We hope for the new company a more successful career than was enjoyed by the old one. It is released from the necessity of paying a large amount of interest and sinking fund, which was an incubus upon the old company, and in these days of depression in the trade of the country, can probably pay some dividend upon the preference shares."

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 1, 1861.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS FOR TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, b'ly bu.	bu
Lake	75					
Canal	38	2200	58332	2775		
G. & C. U. R. R.	676	20367	7480	1000	302	1964
C. & R. I. R. R.	673	14500	11000	1000		
Ill. C. R. R.	1210	6300	20021	2883		
C. A. & W. R. R.	100	6814	23564			
G. & N. W. R. R.	100	7325				
C. A. & St. L. R. R.	100	2483	1617		100	
Total	3015	62047	160940	9763	513	1339

SHIPMENTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, bbls.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Barley, bu.
To Buffalo	3693	31600	100190	30100		
To Oswego		14000				
To Ft. Sandusky		18500				
Ogdensburgh	838		3000			
To Kingston		19750	14500			
To Goderich				930	194	344
To Dunkirk			14935			
To other Ports	9					
Total	4540	77300	132625	30930	194	344

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE, AUG. 1.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Flour, bbls	320,000	Flour, bbls	1,325
Timber, cu. ft	600	Wheat, bu	187,945
Wood, cds	365	Corn, bu	132,619
Flish, pkgs	211	Oats, bu	313,056
Shingles		Barley, bu	1,766
Lead, bs	412,976	Barley, bu	244
Corn, bu	9,600	Copper, bbls	26
Salt, bbls	25	Wheat, bbls	8
Cattle, no	68		

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL, JULY 31.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Flour, bbls	38	Lumber, ft	725,000
Wheat, bu	2,200	Shingles, no	1,000
Corn, bu	58,332	Posts, no	600
		Wood, cds	20

There was a good attendance on 'Change to-day, but the excessive heat tended considerably to restrict business. There was a fair demand for Flour, and there was more activity, without, however, any material change in prices. About 3,000 bbls changed hands, at $3.30@4.30 for medium to very choice spring extras, $4.50 for white winter extras.

There was a better demand for spring wheat both by shippers and speculators, and prices advanced 1c—with sales of about 72,000 bushels at 85¾@87c for No. 1 spring in store; 86@86½c for No. 2 spring; and 83@85c for Rejected. Winter wheat was dull and depressed, with light transactions at 85c for No. 1 Red, and 79@87c for No. 2 Red.

The Corn market was scarcely so firm, and Mixed in store suffered a decline of ½@¾ bushel. About 190,000 bushels only changed hands, at 35c for canal afloat; 32@33½c for Mixed in store; and 17½@18c for Rejected in store.

Oats were in active request at 19c in store, but holders were firm at 18½c, and the transactions were light. A lot of 18,000 bu by Canal was sold at 18½c afloat. Rye, 33c. Highwines kept good demand and firm at 18½, with sales of 400 bbls at that figure. There is no demand for Provisions. Live stock are depressed in consequence of unfavorable news from New York.

Freights to-day were active and steady—with liberal engagements at 8c for corn to Buffalo.

Tuesday's New York Cattle Market.

[From Wednesday's N. Y. Tribune.]

BEEVES READ—NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday, July 30.—This morning the city was the supply of bullocks at the Forty-Second street yards would not exceed 2,500; consequently the price must rise, and the first sales were made at an advance upon the rates of this day week. Before noon it began to be known that instead of 2,500, there would be nearer 3,000, or over 4,000 had been slaughtered, and that made it apparent to the brokers that prices had got to be reduced to induce buyers to call, and the retrograde movement having once started, it certainly carried prices lower than last week. During the forenoon, prices ruled at all the business of the day is usually transacted, the proportion of stock sold was far lighter than usual, and the prospect of selling the usual number to-day, or closing up all to-morrow, became very dull.

Last week the market improved from the opening to the close. That is reversed to-day, and will probably continue so for the week. The reduction above 70 per cent, while the loan act expressly forbade a sale below par. The commissioners, therefore, rather than the Legislature should be a second time called together—and which could not afford the needed relief before the State finances, already prostrated, would be seriously embarrassed—decided to effect an arrangement with the State banks, to the mutual advantage of each. Under the agreement made at Milwaukee, June 20th, thirty-four banks have now taken $500,000 of the loan, apportioning it among themselves, and paying the whole cash for the bonds in specie, or par in current funds, and surrendering coupons of the bonds to cover the remaining 30 per cent. The banks taking the loan, and the proportion to each, are as follows:

Bank of Columbus	$22,000
" Fox Lake	5,000
" Green Bay	20,000
" Janesville	5,000
" Monroe	5,000
" Oshkosh	14,000
" Portage	10,000
" the Northwest	10,000
" Sheboygan	15,500
" Sparta	5,000
" Whitewater	24,000
City Bank of Kenosha	5,000
Colonization Bank of Racine	10,000
Commercial Bank	5,000
Corn Exchange Bank	5,000
E. R. Hinckley & Co.'s Bank	20,000
Exchange Bank of Darling & Co.	5,000
Fisherm Bank	5,000
Farmers & Mechanics' Bank	10,000
Frontier Bank	20,000
Hudson City Bank	7,000
Iowa County Bank	4,000
Kirkland Bank	15,500
Oakwood Bank	5,000
Oshkosh Commercial Bank	20,000
Prairie City Bank	5,000
Rock County Bank	5,000
Rock River Bank	10,000
Rockwell & Co.'s Bank	25,000
Sauk City Bank	1,000
St. Croix Valley Bank	12,000
Sun Prairie Bank	20,000
Walworth County	20,000
Washington County Bank	20,000
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MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 1, 1861.

There is really no change in the money market since our yesterday's report. Among produce dealers it is plenty, while in the channels of general trade it is scarce; but considerable improvement is noticeable all round. It is sincerely to be hoped the tendency to greater ease will increase, for it is decidedly uncomfortable for the community to be pinched in the pocket for too long a period. An occasional squeeze does no harm, for it revitalizes extravagance, and fosters wholesome habits of economy.

N. Y. Exchange continues abundant. Outside and on the Board of Trade it sold freely at par for approved currency. The banks buy at that and sell at ¼c premium. Customers who happen to have parcels to dispose of might perhaps obtain of their bankers ¼@¾ premium. For coin it sells at ¼@¾ per cent discount.

WISCONSIN BANKS AND THE STATE LOAN.—Mr. Treasurer Hastings, of Wisconsin, gives an elaborate statement, under date of the 30th ult., of the disposition of the State war loan among the Wisconsin banks. It was found impossible to negotiate a sale of the bonds in the New York market above 70 per cent, while the loan act expressly forbade a sale below par. The commissioners, therefore, rather than the Legislature should be a second time called together—and which could not afford the needed relief before the State finances, already prostrated, would be seriously embarrassed—decided to effect an arrangement with the State banks, to the mutual advantage of each. Under the agreement made at Milwaukee, June 20th, thirty-four banks have now taken $500,000 of the loan, apportioning it among themselves, and paying the whole cash for the bonds in specie, or par in current funds, and surrendering coupons of the bonds to cover the remaining 30 per cent. The banks taking the loan, and the proportion to each, are as follows:

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